CODE

FOR THE

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE,

CONTAINING

LEAVE, DEPUTATION, TRAVELLING AND PENSION RULES.

COMPILED BY

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ERRATA.

In page 18 Clause should be read after page 20.
" " " a " after para 20 clause I. in page 19.
" 8 Despatche read Despatch,
" " are ead is
" " 1816 rd 1861.
" 35 para. 16.—This Lave is not allowed to accumulate &c., ca accumulate like Covenanted Civilian. See page 38.
" 90 That Statement should have been under para. 5, in page ... 81.

PREFACE.

It is important that all Uncovenanted Officers of Government should be acquainted with the rules under which they enjoy the advantages of Leave of absence, Deputation and Travelling Allowances and Pensions. They are sometimes published in the Official *Gazette*, but as that is not always available to all whom the rules affect, it would doubtless be desirable to compile such rules in a small cheap volume, to which every one can easily refer at all times.

Under the head of Leave and Pension the No. of para. in the book corresponds with the No. of para. of the new Uncovenanted Leave and Pension rules dated 13th April 1864, No. 1915. Where there is a separate No. and date inserted either at the top or underneath any rule, the paras. so numbered are the paras. of the order quoted.

As the Travelling Allowance Rules are undergoing revision, the present rules and rates are given in a tabular form instead of in extenso.

Subscribers are requested to point out to the Compiler any inaccuracy they may happen to find to enable him to make the necessary corrections in a future edition. Every care has however been taken to secure accuracy in the present.

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LEAVE.

I.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL RULES.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 1915, *dated* 13*th April* 1864.

In accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised edition of the rules for the grant of Leave of Absence and retiring Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants in India, which were promulgated in Financial Notifications Nos. 2126 and 2127, of the 8th June 1863.

Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Servants.

These rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rupees 100 a month, whether they receive their appointments direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

I.—Leave on Medical Certificate.
II.—Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.
III.—Privilege Leave
IV.—Preparatory or Additional Leave.

General Rules.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.

2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments, when the latter are duly authorized to exercise this power. But in other cases, leave must be granted by Government.

3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments, can obtain any leave under these rules without reference to Government; but the authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office, which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment, a monthly return of the leave granted by them according to the annexed form.

Name of Absentee.	Office held by Absentee.	Monthly salary of Absentee.	Section of Rules under which leave is granted, or nature of leave.	Period of Leave.	Amount of deduction from salary.	Name of substitute (if any).	Amount payable to substitute.	Not amount to be retrenched from pay abstract for the above month.	REMARKS.
A. B.	Hd. Asst.	600 0 0	Sec. II & Sec. XX Rule I.	Nine months, from 1st January to 30th September 1859...	300 0 0	E. F.	300 0 0	...	
C. D.	5th ,,	200 0 0	Sec. XVI & Sec. XX Rule V.	Fifteen days, from 1st to 15th March 1859 ...	,,	None.	...	,,	
G. H.	21st ,,	150 0 0	Sec. XII & Sec. XX Rule II.	Five months, from 1st January to 31st May 1859 ...	75 0 0	L. M.	75 0 0	...	

4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary, and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.

Financial Department, No. 54, dated 14th November 1856.

The heirs or representatives of absentees who may die during their term of leave, must be held to be entitled to any arrears of allowances due to the deceased.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4946, dated 19th July 1862.

It was decided in this department on the 7th September 1860, that the personal allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant, if it is given as a compensation for loss of salary, is, like salary, to be subject to deduction during absence on leave, but if granted as a reward for meritorious service, must be viewed in a different light, and exempted from all deduction :—

This decision having however been over-ruled by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 59, of the 30th April 1862, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in all cases where leave of absence is granted to an Uncovenanted Servant in the receipt of a personal allowance, that allowance, whether granted as a compensation for loss of salary or bestowed as a reward for meritorious service, is to be subjected to deduction like salary.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3807, dated 11th August 1863.

Read Endorsement from the Public Works Department with the Governor General, No. 1137, dated the 25th June, 1863, forwarding for orders a letter from the Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Hyderabad, enquiring whether "persons employed on the temporary Establishment can receive pay while on leave, if not absent beyond a month;" and requesting that the question of leave to probationers (both Civil and Military) in the Public Works Department, may be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble the President in Council remarks that persons on temporary Establishments are paid only for work

done. They can have no claim to benefit by the Absentee Rules, which are part of the conditions of permanent service. Applications in such cases must be dealt with according to the discretion of the Head of the Office. Circumstances may occur in which it may be proper to grant the indulgence of leave, but in no case should leave be allowed at an additional cost to Government.

2. With regard, however, to probationers in training for the superior classified grades of a Department, His Honor in Council is of opinion that as they have received permanent appointments in the Public Service, subject to certain conditions, they cannot be regarded as belonging to temporary establishment, and may be allowed Leave of Absence under the ordinary Rules.

Letter from the Financial Department, to the Madras Government, No. 1666, *dated 24th March*, 1865.

In reply to your letter No. 396, dated the 23rd February 1865, I am desired to inform you that the spirit in which the Rules for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants should be applied to servants drawing less than Rupees 100 monthly, is explained in my letter to the Civil Pay Master, Madras, No. 3654, dated 10th August 1863, a copy of which was duly communicated to you.

2. With reference to the inquiry whether the Leave Rules should be applied *with the same strictness* to servants on less than Rupees 100 a month as to those drawing that sum and more, I am to state that Local Governments may, at their discretion, grant other than privilege leave to the former class of servants, in excess of the periods prescribed for servants on Rupees 100 and upwards, seeing that such leave will not count for pension.

Financial Department, No. 3462, *dated* 25*th November* 1864 *Secretary of State No* 219, *dated* 15*th September* 1864. *See India Gazette dated* 26*th November* 1864.

Whenever a Civil or Uncovenanted Civil Servant has been permitted to return to duty by a particular Steamer, it is to be understood that any extension of leave thereby rendered necessary has been granted without prejudice to the appointment of the absentee.

Financial Department No. 1504, *dated* 14*th April* 1863.
See Calcutta Gazette, page 1190, dated 15th April 1863

All questions relating to leave, salaries, special allowances, and appeals against a ruling of Civil Pay Masters (now Accountant General), and all questions relating to travelling allowances, deputation, pension, and gratuities, to be sent direct to Accountant General, and not to Government.

Notification by the Govt. of India, Financial Department, No. 49, *dated* 26*th March* 1861.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule for determining the date from which an Officer assuming charge of the duties of a Civil Office, is entitled to the salary :—

Arrival on a Sunday entitles the relieving Officer to the salary of his appointment for that day; but on other days it is necessary, in order to enable the relieving Officer to draw the current day's allowance, that he should take charge of the duties of the Office before noon.

Ruling that an order which grants leave of absence to a public officer without specifying the date from which the leave is to commence, will be current for one month from the date of its receipt by the officer concerned.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3209, *dated 2nd November* 1866.

The following rule, which is applicable to Officers in the Civil and Political Departments, is published by order of the Governor General of India in Council :—

2. An order which grants leave of absence to a public Officer, without specifying the date from which the leave is to commence, will be current for one month from the date of its receipt by the Officer concerned.

Letter from the Financial Department, to C P. M. Madras, No. 3372, *dated 12th May* 1862.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1291, dated 21st December 1861, submitting printed copies of various orders passed by the Government of Madras, affecting questions of audit, as connected with the Budget, and observing that the orders are more or less opposed to the Financial Resolution of the 18th September last, which rules *that only ordinary casual savings* from salaries or establishment may be appropriated under the authority of local Governments to other purposes, but that it will be inexpedient for this Government to interfere with those orders.

2. You, however, draw praticular attention to the order marginally noted, which involves a question as to whether Offices or Establishments once reduced, can be brought on again after a time (the interval in the case being 5 years) under the authority of the Local Government, and you offer an opinion that such cases should be sanctioned anew by the Government of India.

No 1192, dated 21st September 1861, Judicial Department, para 1 (No. 10 of List).

3. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council concurs with you in this opinion. He thinks that such a case as that mentioned above, could not be passed without a fresh sanction; that omission from the Budget is fatal to any claim until sanctioned by the Government of India; that such claims, if not covered by estimates, lapse absolutely, and the Local Governments must apply for special sanction as to an entirely new item of expenditure.

Financial Department, No. 4, dated 8th May 1816.

The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of all Departments, Governments, and Officers be specially directed to these rules :—

1st.—That any alteration in the distribution of the charges of a Department be at once reported, with all details, as at present, to the Government of India.

2nd.—That no salary of any officer, appointed by any Government, can be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of the Government of India previously obtained.

3rd.—That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered nor any charge incurred, which can pledge the Government beyond the year to which the estimate relates, without the sanction of the Government of India.

4th.—That all existing rules relating to the control of the Government of India over pensions and superannuations remain in force.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 34, dated, 7th August 1857.

THE following Despatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 13 of 1857, dated the 4th February are published for general information:—

Despatch from the Court of Directors, No 13 of 1857

We desire that in all cases in which leave of absence to Europe may be granted to Uncovenanted Servants, they may be furnished with a certificate showing the period for which leave has been granted, the amount of their salaries, the proportion thereof to which they are entitled under the Regulations, during absence, and whether it is to be drawn in India or otherwise. They are to be required to report their arrival in this country, and to transmit the prescribed certificate for our information.

From Financial Department, to Accountant General, Bengal, No. 1832, dated 30th March 1865.

In reply to your letter No. 41, dated 13th March 1865, I am directed to state that a copy of it will be forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

2. With advertence to the suggestion in your 3rd paragraph, I am to observe that it is the rule at the Home Treasury "that all adjustments of India pay and allowances must be made in India."

3. It will suffice, therefore, if, in the pay certificate which you furnish to Officers for presentation at the Home Treasury, you enter the words noted in the margin, in the column setting forth the date from which the first payment is to commence in England. This will enable the Officer to carry his last pay certificate with him, instead of leaving it to be transmitted by a subsequent Mail, care being taken to inform the Officer that he must obtain the signature of the Pilot to the declaration on the certificate shewing the date on which he quits the vessel.

"From the date of the Pilot quitting the { Ship" / Steamer "

4. To facilitate this arrangement, the Governor General in Council authorises you to issue salary to an Officer proceeding to Europe up to the probable date of his being left at

sea by the Pilot, leaving for separate adjustment in India, any sum which eventually may prove to have been short paid or overpaid. As, however, in the vast majority of cases, the date of the Pilot quitting the vessel can be correctly calculated, an over-payment ought scarcely ever to occur.

Financial Department No. 773, dated 7th February 1867.

The Governor General in Council directs that the several Account Officers shall make arrangements for giving immediate effect to the following orders :—

1st.—That " in cases when Officers are compelled to leave India without their certificates, the certificates should be forwarded to them by the following Mail.

2nd.—That a " duplicate certificates" should in every instance be transmitted to England at the same time.

3rd.—That a column may be added to the present form of certificates showing the substantive appointment held by each Officer at the time of the grant of leave, and the " Government under which he is employed.

The " duplicate certificates" required by the Secretary of State shall, for Officers who embark for Financial Department of the Government of India, and for England from Calcutta, be forwarded through the Officers who embark from Madras or Bombay, through the Government of those Presidencies.

The duplicate last pay certificate for Officers who embark at Calcutta must be forwarded to the Financial Department, not simultaneously with the issue of the original to the absentee, but after the insertion in it of the date on which the absentee may have been left at sea by the Pilot. See page——

From Financial Department, to Accountant General, Bengal, No. 115, *dated* 15*th May* 1867.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 64, dated 10th April 1867, proposing the abrogation of the rule heretofore in force under which an Officer in the interior receives the amount of his salary by a bill upon Calcutta upon payment of one per cent. premium, and in reply to state that your observations do not invalidate the reasons for which the premium is exacted by Government, and as there appears to be no special call for the change which would be tantamount to giving Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts at par up to the amount of an Officer's pay, the Governor General in Council is unable to accede to your recommendation.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4238, *dated* 29*th December* 1864.

In order to secure the admission of qualified persons to the subordinate situations in the establishments of the Offices of Account and Audit, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the following Rules shall be observed:—

1st.—The minimum age of admission will be eighteen years.

2nd.—Every candidate must be certified by competent medical evidence to be of sound bodily health.

3rd.—The respectability of his character must be attested by two trustworthy persons.

4th.—He must pass a satisfactory examination in—

English orthography and hand-writing—tested by writing from dictation.

English composition.

Arithmetic up to, and inclusive of vulgar and decimal fractions.

Reading and speaking the vernacular language of the Province.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the lowest class in any Office of Account or Audit, the Head of the Office, after selecting one or more candidates, will require from each the necessary certificates under headings 1, 2, and 3.

3. If these certificates are satisfactory, the Head of the Office will, with the permission of the Local Government, arrange with the Director of Public Instruction for the candidates being examined in the subjects described under the 4th head, and for the result of the examination being reported to him.

4. The best of the candidates who are reported to be properly qualified, will then be appointed to the vacancy, and the Head of the Office will, at the same time, enter the candidate's name and date of appointment in a Register, in which should also be recorded, as it occurs, every notice favorable or unfavorable, taken by any of his official superiors of the conduct of the person appointed. These Registers should be regularly inspected by the Officers of the Account Department when on tour.

Home Department, No. 3742, *dated* 21*st August* 1867.

[See *Gazette of India*, dated 24th August 1867, page 1221]

The following Rules for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class, addressed to Her Majesty, or to the Secretary of State for India by private individuals and public Officers of all Civil Departments, are published for general information :—

N. B.—These Rules do not in any way effect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the Military authorities for the guidance of the Army.

Rules for submission, receipt, and transmission of Memorials, &c., addressed to Her Majesty's Government by individuals, public Officers, &c., in India.

I.—No Memorial will be received or attended to by the Home Government which has not been forwarded through the regular channel of the Government of India.

II.—Every memorial, &c., addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the writer is residing or employed, with the view of affording an opportunity to such Local Government of expressing an opinion, or offering an explanation; and each memorial should invariably be transmitted by the Local Government with a full statement of facts and expression of opinion, to which the Government of India will add such remarks as may be necessary to enable the Home Government to dispose of the case.

III.—Memorials to the Secretary of State from individuals in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be forwarded direct by those Governments to the Secretary of State, except such memorials as relate to pensions, salaries, gratuities, and leave of absence, which should be forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

IV.—Memorials to the Secretary of State from individuals in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, should be forwarded by the Lieutenant Governors, with a special narrative, or explanatory letter to the Government of India in the proper Department, reviewing the facts and circumstances of the case for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Appeals by individuals from the orders of Lieutenant Governors lie in the first instance to the Governor General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor General in Council having been rejected.

V.—Memorials to the Secretary of State from individuals, &c., in the minor Administrations, such as Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, should be forwarded by the Chief Commissioner, or other Officer charged with the ad-

In these minor Administrations also appeals by individuals from the orders of the Chief Commissioners, &c., lie in the first instance, to the Governor General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State

5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a medical certificate in the following form :—

I, A. B., Surgeon at [or of], do hereby certify that E. F. [here enter designation of office] is in a bad state of health; and I solemnly and sincerely declare that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of ——— ———absolutely necessary [or highly desirable].

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department in countersigning the above certificate :—

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period absolutely necessary [or highly desirable] for his recovery.

6. Applications for leave on medical certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, and by a certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of the station or district, or if at the Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary absence, and the period for which absence is, to the best of his judgment, absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending

Surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

7. An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from his medical officer attendant, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect, from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended; such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned, after personal examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England—or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

(*a*). When the applicant is in England, and residing within 20 miles of London, by the Medical Board attached to the India Office.—*Financial Department, No. 79, dated 5th January* 1865.

(*b*). When the applicant is in England, but residing at a distance of more than 20 miles from London, by a second Medical Practitioner.—*Ibid.*

(*c*). When the applicant is elsewhere than in England or India, by the chief medical authority of the colony or country whither he may have proceeded.—*Ibid.*

(*d*). Agents in India may, under guarantee furnished to the Accountant-General, and approved of by him, draw the allowance of absentees proceeding to Europe, but if an absentee remains in India, his bills are paid on his producing life certificates attested by a local authority.—*Financial Department, No.* 1735, *dated* 11*th February* 1861.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

10. When an officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave, until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the officer is permitted to return.

11. Leave on medical certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions leave within Indian limits may be granted with allowances on medical certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shewn; but beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. Should any further leave be applied for on medical certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance. Preparatory leave counting as service towards pension, can only be admitted in regard to two periods of leave.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rs. 6,000 or £600 per annum, or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £300 per annum, within these limitations. Absentee pay will be given as follows:—

(*a*). Personal Allowance, whether granted as a compensation for loss of salary, or as a reward for meritorious

service, should, while its receipt is absent on leave, be subject to the same deduction as salary.—*Financial Department, No.* 4946, *dated* 19*th July* 1862.

I.—To an officer absent on sick leave in or out of India, half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence (or—if the leave taken in short periods in India—for the first thirty months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than fifteen months at any one time), and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

Financial Department, No. 3200, *dated* 16*th July* 1863.
[*Calcutta Gazette*, page 2072.]

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under strict letter of the Rules for leave of absence to uncovenanted officers recently promulgated, an uncovenanted officer may be allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for a third period, but without any allowances. But His Honor in Council, having no doubt that the limitation of sick leave to two periods, without allowances, was intended by the Secretary of State to apply only to cases of leave of absence to England, or to places beyond Indian limits, is pleased accordingly to rule that leave of absence on medical certificate, taken for short periods by uncovenanted officers within Indian limits, shall not bar a further leave of absence, either in India or elsewhere, provided that the whole of the periods of absence shall not exceed three years during their entire service under Government. The allowances to be given during such medical leaves shall be regulated by the existing rules for sick leave, that is to say, half salary, not exceeding £600 a year, shall be given during the first fifteen months taken from time to time, and after the completion of fifteen months one-fourth of salary, not exceeding

£300 per annum, for all other periods, up to the limit of three years.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, No. 39 A, dated 11th September 1857.

Resolution.

Section X. Parties who may desire to draw their Allowances while absent on Leave, will be required to give Security in such amount and form as may be fixed by Government, for the refund of any excess that may be drawn in case of their coming under retrenchment.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council observes that the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules applies only to Absentees on Sick Leave, who, while absent on Leave, may wish to draw their Allowances through their Agents; and he therefore directs that the above Section be transferred from the head "Rules for Leave on Private Affairs" to the head "Rules for Sick Leave."

Financial Department, No. 44, *dated the 2nd January* 1857.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 48].

The Chief Commissioner for the Punjaub having solicited that a form might be laid down of the Security required to be furnished by Uncovenanted Servants proceeding on Leave of Absence, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council observed that he thought that personal securities would be sufficient, and accordingly directed that the following form be adopted in the several Presidencies :—

I, (or we) A. B., Agent (or Agents) of C. D., of the

Uncovenanted Civil Service, do hereby engage, in the event of my (or our) being permitted to draw the pay and allowances of my (or our) afore-mentioned constituent, during his authorized absence from this Presidency, to be answerable for all public retrenchments that may be issued against him to the amount of my (or our) receipts.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2297, dated 2nd March 1861.

The Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, has ruled that, during his absence in England on medical certificate, Mr. Hampton should be restricted to an allowance of Rs. 350 month, being a moiety of his salary as a 1st class Deputy Collector, and should have no claim to any portion of the allowances received by him as Superintendent of Abkary and Income Tax Assessor (should be Collector), on the ground that, "as a general rule, Public Officers are restricted to one substantive appointment, but if they are nominated to others, these are regulated as local."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that the allowance of Rs. 200 a month, drawn by Mr. Hampton as Abkary Superintendent, is not a personal allowance, but an allowance belonging to the office, and that it should therefore be reckoned as part of the substantive allowances of Mr. Hampton's appointment. With regard to the allowance of Rs. 250 a month, drawn by Mr. Hampton in connection with the Income Tax, His Honor thinks it should not be included in the calculation of his Absentee Allowances, as it is of a temporary nature, and should be paid to the Officer, who acts for Mr. Hampton. His Honor, however, appears to have mistaken Mr. Hampton's position in respect to the Income Tax duties, as he speaks of him as an Assessor, whereas his appointment is that of Collector.

Mr. Hampton urges that he has a claim to the allowances of all three appointments.

The Governor-General in Council observes that with a view to a proper decision of this case, as well as all similar cases that may arise in future, it should be considered whether the offices are so combined that they naturally go together, and whether, on one man leaving on sick leave,

a single successor can fill them all. If, for instance, a man were receiving Rs. 500, 300, and 200, for doing the work of three offices, which, if be left, had to be separated and paid by Rs. 500, 400, and 300, to three separate men, in such a case Rs. 500 should be looked upon as his salary, and the extra Rs. 500 as a *bonus* to him personally, as long as he was able to discharge the work, and no longer. But if a good man, by energy and method, can show that three offices, costing Rs. 1,200, can be done by one man at Rs. 1,000, and establish this so firmly that if he has to leave, the arrangement can be continued permanently, then he has a fair right to his sick leave allowance, calculated with reference to the whole Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Hampton's case appears to His Excellency in Council to be one of the last mentioned class; nor does he consider Mr. Hampton's claim to be prejudiced by the circumstances, of his appointment as Income Tax Collector, not being precisely of the nature of appointments ordinarily looked upon as permanent appointments, seeing that it is likely to last as long as the Income Tax levied.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, 15th March 1862.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, an uncovenanted officer of the Public Works Department, holding the appointment of Executive Engineer on the Barec Doab Canal, obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate, under an order of this Government, dated the 12th December 1858, and reported his departure from India on the 7th March 1859. While in England, he was allowed extensions of leave by instalments for another year, which carried his leave up to the 7th March 1861. But having, with the permission of the Secretary of State, left England to return to India *viâ* Bombay, by a

steamer of the 12th February 1861, he did not arrive in Bombay till the 15th March following, *i. e.*, eight days' after the expiration of his leave. By an order of the Government of the Punjab, dated the 25th April 1861, which was subsequently confirmed by this Government, he was appointed to officiate as Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Punjab, and he reported his arrival at Lahore on the 27th April 1861.

The Public Works Department, in reporting these circumstances in May last, enquired whether special leave on one-third allowances could be granted to Mr. Crommelin for the period occupied in travelling from Bombay to Lahore, and was informed in reply that as Mr. Crommelin had exceeded the leave granted to him under Section 5. of the Absentee Rules of the Uncovenented Service, he was not entitled to any special leave that would carry allowances with it.

Mr. Crommelin now enquires whether the period between his landing at Bombay and arriving at Lahore (*viz.*, from the 15th March to the 27th April 1861) may be allowed to count for pension, and solicits order as to whether any retrenchment should be made in the case of Mr. Purden, another uncovenanted officer of the Public Work Department in the Punjab, who, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, exceeded his sick leave for two years, by two months, and was allowed special leave to rejoin his appointment for two months more, during which he received half salary.

The Public Works Department, in referring Mr. Crommelin's enquiry for consideration and order, raises the following general questions connected with the grant of leave of absence to uncovenanted servants :—

1. To what allowances is an absentee entitled during the third year of sick leave ?

2. What is the correct construction of the passage in the Resolution passed in this Department on the 14th October 1857, declaring that an absentee on special leave is entitled to the rates of allowances granted under Clause 3, Section 5 of the Absentee Rules (cited in the margin) ?

During one year of the entire period of absence under these rules the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder, to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances, provided, however, that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rs. 6,000, (£600) per Annum.

3. Is the permission given to an uncovenanted officer by the Secretary of State to return to his duty a mere formality, or does it entitle him to retain his appointment if he exceeds his leave ; and in the latter case, does the excess and the time occupied in joining count towards pension ?

The Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, whose opinion on the subject was called for, replies in regard to the case of Mr. Crommelin, that " when an uncovenanted officer " forfeits his appointment by overstaying his leave, he is not " entitled to special leave, inasmuch as he has no appoint- " ment to join, consequently the period intervening be- " tween the date of Mr. Crommelin's return to Bombay, " and that of his assuming charge of his office at the Pun- " jab, cannot count as service qualifying for pension."

With reference to the first and second questions raised by the Public Works Department, the Civil Pay Master reports that an absentee, during the third year of sick leave, is entitled to one-third of his salary, and during special leave to one-third or one-half, according as the period of his absence on sick leave shall or shall not have exceeded twelve months ; and that it is, therefore, necessary to recover from Mr. Purden the difference between half and one-third of his salary during the period of his special leave.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs in the views of the Civil Pay-Master, and observes, with

regard the third point, referred for consideration by the Public Works Department, that the question whether an Uncovenanted Servant, who has the permission of the Secretary of State to return to his duty, is entitled to retain his appointment, depends on the circumstances under which that permission was given. If an officer merely applies to be allowed to return to his duty, on a particular steamer, without explaining that his leave will expire before he can reach India, the permission of the Secretary of State (which would then be given as a matter of course) cannot be held to imply that it was intended he should retain his appointment contrary to the letter of the rules; but if, on the other hand, the officer explains to the Secretary of State, that his leave will be exceeded, it may fairly be inferred that it was intended that his claim to his appointment should not be forfeited, and in this case he might be held to be entitled to special leave, and to count such special leave as service qualifying for pension. Every case, however, must be considered on its merits. No general ruling can be passed.

Financial Department, No 1694, *dated 26th July* 1867.

Extension of leave not applied for in time to entail loss of appointment.

No. 81, dated 14th June 1867.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of Bombay.

I have to acquaint you that Mr. Harington Bulkley, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds Department, has been granted six months' extension of leave on sick certificate.

2. As Mr. Bulkley failed to apply for an extension of leave in sufficient time to admit of a communication being made to your Government before the expiration of his leave in India, it has been pointed out to him that he thereby rendered himself liable to the loss of his appointment.

Financial Department, No. 1014, *dated* 10*th June* 1867, *and No.* 665, *dated* 31*st January* 1867.

An Uncovenanted Officer who has had the full term of leave on absentee pay may be allowed leave on Medical Certificate without allowance, and that such leave would exempt him from forfeiture of his appointment; and that there is no necessity for limiting the length or frequency of the leave on Medical Certificate without allowances, which may be granted to an Uncovenanted Servant.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS AND FURLOUGH.

9. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorized officers, on sufficient cause being shewn, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the public service.

12. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows :—

1. Leave on Private Affairs for six months on half salary in one period,—which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years. Half salary, provided it does not exceed 500 Rs. a month, and is paid monthly.—*Financial Department, No.* 1802, *dated* 16*th August* 1865.

2. Or a Furlough for one year after ten years' service, which includes all description of leave, and a second Furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India,—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

(*a.*) Uncovenanted Officers allowed the option of taking two years' Furlough in two periods as at present, or in one period after 18 years' service.—(See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 42.)

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on Private Affairs or for Furlough; and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken in India will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough and leave on Private Affairs taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

20. II. To an officer on leave on Private Affairs, one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him; but if an officer absent on Private Affairs obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the Rules for sick leave.

III. To an officer proceeding on Furlough, whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month, one-half of his salary: provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or £80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be above

			per mensem, he may be granted an annual allowance of		
Rs. 200	and not exceeding	400	Rs. 1,300	or £	130
„ 400	„ „	700	„ 2,000	„	200
„ 700	„ „	1,200	„ 3,000	„	300
„ 1,200			4,000	„	400

25. Officers proceeding to England on Furlough, or on Private Affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain certificates from the Accountant-General in the form given below, for submission to the India Office, on their arrival in London :—

Name.	Sick leave on previous occasions.	Substantive appointment held by the absentee and the Government under which he is employed.	Monthly salary. Rs.	A.	P.	Nature and period of leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta.	Portion of salary passed in advance at Calcutta.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
									In England. £ s. d. In Calcutta. Rs. A. P.	From the date of the Pilot quitting the _____ as certified on the reverse.*

N. B.—This certificate, granted by the Accountant-General, to be forwarded to the India Office immediately on arrival.

* Certificate on the reverse.

This is to certify that _____ is a passenger on board the _____ proceeding to _____ and left by me, at sea this day.

SAND HEADS: }
_____ 186 . }

Pilot.

26. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over-payments. When officers remain in India and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their Bills life certificates attested by a Deputy Magistrate or a Covenanted District Officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

(*Form of Guarantee.*)

We the undersigned _____

_____

_____

on leave, do hereby engage, in the event of our being permitted to draw the pay and allowances of our constituent during his authorized absence from this Presidency, to be answerable for all public demands against him to the amount of our receipts, or to refund the entire amount of all sums drawn by us on his account during his absence.

CALCUTTA :
The _____ 186 .

We concur in your having ruled that leave on Private Affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave. Des. Ct. of Dir. No. 28, of 1857, dated 17th April, Para. 1, *Bengal Gazette*, p. 664.

That the heirs or representatives who may die during their term of leave, must be held to be entitled to any arrears of allowances due to the deceased.—*Financial Department, No.* 54, *dated* 14*th November* 1856, *Calcutta Gazette*, p. 733.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 542, *Simla, dated* 21*st June* 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 4*th June* 1864.

Read an endorsement from the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, No. 73, dated 18th instant, inquiring whether, in addition to the

leaves mentioned in the Absentee Rules, Local Governments have power to grant to an Uncovenanted Servant leave of absence on Private Affairs, without pay and without the privilege of reckoning the period of such absence as service. .

His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the Leave Rules do not debar Local Governments from permitting an Uncovenanted Servant, for good reasons, to be absent without pay and with forfeiture of the time for which he is absent, and allowing him on his return to resume charge of his appointment.

Financial Department, No. 3849, *dated* 14*th December* 1864, *to Civil Pay-Master, N. W. Provinces.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 600-135, of the 12th October 1864, and in reply to state that as an Uncovenanted Officer who obtains leave on Private Affairs, under Section 12 of the Leave Rules of the 13th April 1864, is allowed to draw his absentee pay monthly, during such absence, the mere circumstance of his resigning his appointment without return to duty would not render him liable to a refund of that absentee pay.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1802, *dated the* 16*th August* 1865.

Read an endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 1108E, dated 27th June 1865, referring for consideration the two following questions connected with leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants:—

1*st.*—Whether six months' leave on Private Affairs can be granted to an Uncovenanted Officer who has not served six years from the date of first appointment?

2*nd.*—Whether the leave can be taken by instalments?

The Governor General in Council observes that the first leave for six months is *not* due until the completion of six years' service; and that the six months' leave cannot be taken

in two instalments;—the Rule says explicitly, "leave on Private Affairs for six months *in one period.*"

Financial Department, to Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, No. 5549, dated 10th November 1863.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 47, of the 14th October 1863, regarding an application for either furlough or leave on Private Affairs, under the Rules of 8th June 1863, from Baboo Goopee Nauth Moitro, a Moonsiff, who took leave on Private Affairs, under the old Rules, in 1860.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Moonsiff will not be entitled to leave on Private Affairs until six years, after the expiration of his last leave; but that if he has completed ten years' service, he may be allowed a furlough for one year without reference to any leave he may have enjoyed under the old Rules.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 852, *dated 24th February* 1866.

Mr. McKechine's service in the Public Works Department up to June 1861, was rendered under Military covenant, and necessarily he was not an Uncovenanted Servant until July 1861. With reference to this circumstance, he is not entitled to a furlough under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, notwithstanding that his service in the Public Works Department amounts to 11 years, or more than the period (10 years) required to qualify for furlough under the Uncovenanted Service Rules. The Governor General in Council is, however, pleased to authorize the grant of the leave as a special case; but on the understanding that the indulgence is given irrespectively of the Rule under which Mr. McKechine will, on applying for pension, be debarred from reckoning his Military service towards pension.

Financial Department, No. 2610, *dated* 29*th December* 1866.

[See *India Gazette*, page 5]

Read the following :—

From the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 264, *dated London,* 16*th November* 1866.

I have received and considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 25th July last, No. 164, enquiring whether an Uncovenanted Servant may be allowed accumulated leave on Private Affairs for one year after a service of twelve years, or an accumulated furlough of two years after a service of eighteen years.

2. I concur in the opinion of your Government that the present rule, under which an officer may be granted leave on Private Affairs for six months, with half pay at intervals of six years, is sufficiently liberal, and I am unable to sanction the accumulation of such leave to twelve months; but I have no objection to an officer being allowed the option of taking his two years' furlough in two periods as at present, or in one period after eighteen years' service.

Financial Department, No. 2757, *dated* 28*th November* 1867

[See *India Gazette*, page 1555]

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 355, *dated* 15*th October* 1867.

I have received and considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th August last, No. 190, on the subject of the extension, on Medical Certificate, with allowance, in 1866, of the furlough of Mr. J. H. McRae, an Uncovenanted Civil Engineer under your Government.

2. The Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules do not contain any provision for the extension of furlough on Medical Certificate; but when an officer, at the expiration of his fur-

lough, is prevented by ill health from returning to duty, the grant of an extension without pay is not prohibited.

3. Mr. McRae's furlough for one year was extended for six months on medical certificate, in the first instance without pay; but on his representing that the necessity for the extension arose from a severe gunshot wound, received during the defence of Lucknow, for which he was still under surgical treatment, he was permitted, as a special and exceptional case, to draw, during the six months' extension, an allowance at the same rate as during the original furlough, the character of which was not thereby altered.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

15. Furlough or leave on private affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each calendar year may be allowed to officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

20. V.—To an officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess, but if he exceed his leave by more than one month, his office will become vacant. An officer on privilege leave, who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

24. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty.

Officers of the Customs Preventive Service may take the privilege leave to which they are entitled in more than two instalments.—*Financial Department, No.* 3166, *dated* 30*th November* 1864.

Financial Department, dated 24*th September* 1861.

Local allowances are claimable by an officer absent on privilege leave, if the same are not drawn by the acting incumbent; but horse or travelling allowance is not claimable by the absentee.

Financial Department, No. 7991, *dated* 31*st December* 1858.

Native Surveyors employed in Revenue Surveys, are allowed, while absent during the recess, half salary of their appointments.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 40, *dated* 25*th September* 1857.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 1547.]

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to direct that the provisions contained in the Financial Notification of the 5th December 1856, No. 55, whereby a Civil Servant can obtain privilege leave by instalments, within six months from the expiration of the last instalment taken, provided the leave is granted in the same calendar year, shall be held applicable to Uncovenanted as well as to Covenanted Civil Servant.

Financial Department, No. 3478, *dated* 31*st July* 1863.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 2191]

Section XVI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules having deprived Uncovenanted Officers of accumulating

privilege leave after twenty-two months' or thirty-three months' consecutive service, the Punjab Government enquires (1) whether an officer who had accumulated his leave previous to the issue of the present rules can be still held entitled to it, and (2) whether cumulative privilege leave sanctioned before the issue of the new rules, but not availed of up to the time they came into force, can still be available.

The Hon'ble the President in Council determines that Uncovenanted Officers who were entitled to accumulated privilege leave under the old rule when the new rules were issued will be allowed two or three months' leave in the same manner as if the old rule still remained in force.

Financial Department, No. 2915, dated 29th October 1866, to Public Works Department.

In reply states that a clerk attached to a Government of India Secretariat, who obtains privilege leave while at Simla, is not entitled to tour allowance during the period of such leave, whether he rejoins the office in Simla or in Calcutta; but that in the event of his rejoining in Calcutta, he will be allowed to draw the tour allowance for 12 days of his absence, and only pay proper for the remainder.

Privilege leave may be taken in continuation of the time allowed to an officer for joining an appointment. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, No. 5351, dated 6th May 1861.*

Financial Department, No. 5674, dated 28th September 1858.

Casual leave may be granted to Uncovenanted Servants at the discretion of the heads of offices without any limitation in case of sickness, death of near relatives, &c.

Financial Department, No. 2397, *dated* 20*th September* 1866, *to Government, N. W. Provinces.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2738A. of the 17th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, in which he raises two questions, *viz.*,—

1*st.*—Whether an officer who obtains privilege leave for one month and returns before its expiration, may carry on the balance to a future leave without the permission of Government.

2*nd.*—" Whether any balance of leave, however small, " can be carried on to another year, or whether " the portions should be defined, *e. g.*, that the " leave should be given in complete weeks."

2. In reply, I am directed to state that, whenever an officer wishes to re-assume his duties within the period for which privilege leave has been granted to him, and to cancel the balance he should report his intention to Government, who will decide as to whether any objections exist to the arrangement.

3. Any balance of leave being allowed to be carried on to another year, it is inexpedient to limit it to particular portions of time.

Financial Department, No. 198, *dated* 18*th January* 1866, *to Accountant-General, Bengal.*

In reply to your letter No. 333*c*, of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Uncovenanted Servants to take accumulated privilege leave in instalments under the rules according to which such leave is taken in instalments by Covenanted Civil Servants.

Financial Department, No. 1139, *dated* 6*th July* 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide, in accordance with the views of the Government of Madras,

that "Fixed Tentage," which is of the nature of a contract allowance, shall not be retrenched during absence on privilege leave, provided the officer keeps up his tents during his absence, and places them, if required, at the service of the officer deputed to act for him.

Financial Department, No. 5655, dated 8th May 1861, to Government, N. W. Provinces.

Submitting for decision two questions connected with privilege leave to the officers in the Educational Department, who are at the head of Government Schools and Colleges.

2. In reply to the 1st question as to whether those officers are entitled to privilege leave under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Rules, as well as to the authorized vacations at Midsummer and Christmas, I am desired to inform you that if they get leave during the vacations, they will not be entitled to another month of privilege leave; but if they do not take leave during the vacations, they will, if the Government sees fit, be able to get another month's privilege leave, or they may allow it to accumulate for 2 or 3 years.

3. In respect to the 2nd questions, *viz.*, whether privilege leave can be taken for one month, immediately preceding the commencement of a vacation, I am desired to state that it cannot be so taken, as privilege leave and leave during the vacations are not granted during the same year.

Vacation leave to Judicial Officers, being in lieu of privilege leave, is granted after eleven months' consecutive service.—*Financial Department, No.* 2383, *dated* 25*th March* 1859.

If entitled to the indulgence, privilege leave may be granted to Uncovenanted Servants on Medical Certificate. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, dated* 27*th June* 1859.

Grant to Officers absent on privilege leave the balance of their interrupted leave without reference to the Government of India.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No.* 3531, *dated* 29*th November* 1864.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1981, of the 26th October 1864, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule, in supersession of the orders conveyed in the letter from this Department to the Civil Pay Master, Madras, No. 13,907, dated the 26th November 1861, that when a local Government re-calls to duty an officer who is absent on privilege leave, that Government may, without a reference to the Government of India, allow him to take the balance of his interrupted leave at any furture period within the same or the following year.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 485, *dated* 28*th January* 1865.

Read Proceedings of the Public Works Department, No. 33*a*-92, of the 7th January 1865, forwarding, with remarks, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of the Punjab, enclosing an appeal from Mr. E. Palmer, Executive Engineer of the 4th Division, Baree Doab Canal, against a decision of this Department, dated the 5th July 1864, that an instalment of privilege leave taken by him in the month of April preceding was not admissible under Rule.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to allow Mr. Palmer the full benefit of the privilege leave which was granted to him by the Punjab Government, and, in modification of the previous orders, to rule that when only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the calendar year, privilege leave may be granted in the ensuing year after six months, since return from the previous leave.

The permission granted to Covenanted Civil Servants to carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year such portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken, to be applicable to officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, N W. Provinces, No. 2504, dated, Simla, 28th September 1866.

In reply to Officiating Deputy Accountant-General Mr. J. Eede's letter, dated 12th September 1866, No. 348, I am directed to state that the permission granted in the orders of this Department, dated 29th May 1866, No. 760, to Covenanted Civil Servants to carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year, in the manner explained in my letter No. 2397, dated 20th September 1866, such portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken, is also applicable to Officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

Financial Department, No. 379, *dated 24th January* 1867.

Read Endorsement from the Military Department No. 681, dated the 27th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta, enquiring whether an order of this Department, No 2397, dated the 20th September 1866, declaring that whenever a public officer wishes to resume his duties within the period for which privilege leave has been granted to him and to cancel the balance, "he should report his intention to Government, who will "decide whether any objections exist to the arrangement," is applicable to the cases of all Uncovenanted Officers, "including those who are allowed privilege leave by the Heads of their Departments or Offices"

The principle which guided the order of the 20th September 1866 is, that leave cannot be cancelled by any other than the authority which granted it. An Uncovenanted Servant, therefore, who returns to duty within the period of privilege leave granted to him by the Head of his Department, must address his application for the cancellation of the balance of his leave to the same authority instead of to the Government.

Financial Department, dated 14*th June* 1862.

An officer whose appointment is changed while he is absent on privilege leave must return to his station before he can

draw his allowances for the period of his absence. It requires return to duty, not to station, and therefore an officer must be considered to have fulfilled its conditions when he reports his presence in due time, wherever the Government may have directed him to serve.

Financial Department, No. 3274, *dated* 12*th April* 1860.

That the mere fact of the presentation of a Medical Certificate not being considered a bar to the grant of privilege leave, does not alter the essential condition under which such leave is granted, *viz.*, that it is not inconvenient to the Government; nor can the applicant under such circumstances claim privilege leave with retrospective effect in opposition to the established rule. If in any case it is allowed, it must be as a special case.

Resolution by the Government of India, from the Proceedings in the Financial Department, No. 3458, *dated* 29*th July* 1863.

Read a Memorandum from the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 2323, dated the 29th May 1863, enquiring whether Mr. W. Sarson, an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Bengal, who was promoted to the third grade of Deputy Collectors during absence on privilege leave, is entitled to higher pay from the date of his promotion or from that of his return to duty.

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that privilege leave stands on a different footing from all other leaves of absence, being only a month in the year allowed for necessary rest and recreation, and given as much in the interest of the State as of the individual.

2. Accordingly, advancement to a higher class during privilege leave does not bar payment of the higher salary from date of advancement, if the promotion does not involve any increase or change of duties or responsibility. Mr. Sarson's claim should be allowed under this general rule.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Deputy Accountant-General J. Eede's letter No. 119, reporting, with reference to an application from the Judge of Agra, that according to his interpretation of the Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, an Officer who has divided his privilege leave may take the second instalment of it, together with any privilege leave which he may have earned by subsequent service, provided the divided leave was accumulated, but not otherwise.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that there is no objection, on public grounds, to Officers who obtain privilege leave under the Rules of the Civil Department, being permitted to carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year such portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken.—*Financial Department, No.* 760, *dated* 29*th May* 1866, *to Accountant-General, N. W. P.*

From E H LUSHINGTON, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No* 896, *dated* 8*th June* 1866.

In reply to your letter, No. 510*t*, dated the 16th ultimo, I am directed to observe that in your letter to the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 120, dated 4th April 1866, that officer was instructed to pass the deputation allowances consequent on Mr. Wright's absence on privilege leave on full pay, against saving in the Budget grant for Law and Justice. In your present letter this ground for not charging Mr. Wright's pay with the deputation allowances of the officers who were temporarily promoted during his absence, has been correctly abandoned, the saving from a Budget grant having no connexion with the savings under Absentee Rules which are taken into account in regulating deputation allowances

2. Certain Uncovenanted Officers like those in the Police and in the Department of Account, who have been specially brought under the Covenanted Civil Service Rule of deputation allowance, are, by reason of that circumstance and of the saving which that rule ensures out of the forfeited pay of absentees, exempted from charge for any deputation allowance to their substitutes during privilege leave. But other Uncovenanted Officers, including Uncovenanted Judges, can obtain privilege leave only on the understanding that additional expense will not be entailed thereby on the State. This is no new condition peculiar to the revised rules, it was exacted also under the old Leave Rules, the provisions of which, and of the new rules, are in this respect identical, the expressions, "leave without deduction from salary," and "privilege leave on full pay," which occur in the old and the new rules respectively, being alike subject to the limitation that no additional expense is to attend the privilege leave.

OLD RULE.

"Leave of absence may be granted for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from salary, provided that the indulgence can be granted without injury to the public service, or additional expense to Government."

NEW RULE.

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for no more than one month in each calendar year, &c.

20. Absentee pay will be given as follows

* * *

V. To an officer on privilege leave—full pay.

3. Excepting in cases of certain classified salaries or graded appointments, to which the Covenanted Civil Service Rule of deputation allowance is applied, the whole of the sum which an Uncovenanted Officer forfeits by absence on sick or other leave is generally appropriated in providing his substitute, or paying the officers temporarily promoted in his stead; so that gains to the State "by the savings from absence on sick or other leave" cannot in other than the exceptions above-mentioned be counted upon, as dispensing with a specific provision or arrangement in each case of privilege leave that it shall be unattended with extra expense,

4. The Accountant-General, Bengal, will be instructed, however, that it is not intended by this exposition of the rules to disturb the order which has been passed in favor of Mr. Wright.

PREPARATORY LEAVE.

Financial Department, No. 1915, *dated* 13*th April* 1864.

18. Preparatory or Additional Leave is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a Sanatarium on Medical Certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe, on private affairs, Furlough or Medical Certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient.

(*a.*) Officers proceeding from Presidency Towns on sick leave beyond Sea will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

19. Officers retiring from the service on pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half pay. Provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the public service.

20. IV.—To an Officer on Preparatory leave one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and on return from leave one-half salary, one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing.

Preparatory leave claimable by an Officer on return from any particular description of leave from the port of debarkation to his station is not allowed if by over-staying his leave, the Officer has forfeited his appointment.—*Financial Department, dated* 15*th March* 1862.

RULES FOR JOINING.

22. Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the authority conferring the appointment.

23. An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment, but when transferred from one appointment to another of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

Financial Department, No. 704 G, dated 7th October 1862.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 3803]

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, of the 30th July last, enquiring whether the orders in respect to joining time, contained in the concluding paragraph of the letter No. 2713, addressed from this Department to the Madras Government on the 26th March 1860, were intended to modify the twentieth Section of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, and submitting, as an illustration of this enquiry, the question what joining time should be allowed to.

1*st*.—An Officer who is ordered to a station at a distance of 310 miles, of which 100 are traversable by Rail.

2*ndly*.—An Officer deputed to a distance of 100 miles all traversable by Rail.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that Section XX. of the Civil Absentee Rules is still in force and applicable to all cases where Railways or Steamers are not available, but where such means of locomotion exist, the rule to be observed is that laid down in the orders of the 26th March

1860, which have been confirmed, as respects travelling time, by the Notification No. 65 of the 30th March 1861; and as regards time for preparation, by the letter to the Civil Pay Master Madras, No. 11,369, of the 7th September 1861, a copy of which was forwarded to your Office with the endorsement noted in the margin.

No. 11376, dated 7th September

3. In the cases, therefore, which have been supposed by you, the Officers will be entitled to joining time excluding Sundays of twenty-nine* and fifteen days,† respectively.

* Fourteen days to prepare, one day for the 100 miles traversed by Railway, and fourteen days for the remaining 240 miles.
† Fourteen days to prepare and one day to travel.

4. This Rule, I am to add, applies equally to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants; but when an Uncovenanted Officer is required in joining an appointment, to perform a journey for which neither Railways nor Steamers are available his joining time will be regulated by Section XIII. of the Absentee Rules of his own service.

3. Moreover, he sees no reason to alter existing rules further than perhaps to remove the few distinctions which seem* to exist between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Rules, and to make the former of general application, and perhaps to add a rule that, where means of locomotion by Steamer or Railway exist, it will be open to Government in all cases to prescribe the time within which an Officer is to join, which shall never, except in cases of emergency, be less than (say) a fortnight to prepare, and 100 miles per diem for the portion traversable by Steamer or Railway, counting from the first departure after the fortnight expires, with the old marching rule of 15 miles a day, Sundays excluded, for the rest of the journey.—*Financial Department, dated 26th March* 1860.

* See accompanying printed extract from a memorandum drawn up in this Department

To Uncovenanted Servants, the time allowed for joining an appointment is calculated at 15 miles a day (Sundays excepted), together with a week to prepare for the journey; but on occasions of emergency it is optional with Government to prescribe the period within which any journey is to be performed.

Section 13 of the Uncovenanted Rules

The Madras Government has passed the following rule in place of the above:—

"No precise time will be prescribed for taking up a new appointment; but the Government will trust to the right feeling of the officer concerned to join as early as he can with reference to the means of locomotion available for the journey. It will be the duty of the Civil Auditor to bring to the notice of Government any instance in which an officer shall have taken an unusually long time to join a new appointment."

"This rule will apply also to the Uncovenanted Service; the present rules, under which members of that service are required to join a new appointment, are hereby cancelled."—*Financial Department, dated 6th February* 1860.

Section XIII of Uncovenanted Rules of 1856, *Financial Department, No* 9, *dated 22nd February* 1856

Seven days for preparation, 100 miles a day, when an Officer travels by Rail or Steamer; and 15 miles a day when he travels by Dâk, if the voyage by Steamer exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day. Uncovenanted Officer is allowed the actual time occupied in the voyage, provided in no case the preparatory leave exceeds three months, and that the time claimed has been spent *bonâ fide* in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination.

Sundays are excluded from the time allowed for travelling, when an officer is actually on the move, but not from the seven days allowed for preparation.—*Financial Department, No.* 2952, *dated* 18*th October* 1865.

Uncovenanted Officers of the Financial Department are, as regards joining time, &c., placed under the same rules as Covenanted Civilians, *i. e.*, their joining time being calculated at the rate of 10, instead of 15 miles a day, when travelling by Dâk.—*Financial Department, No.* 5166, *dated* 6*th October* 1863.

Financial Department, No. 1007, *dated* 24*th June* 1867.

The Governor General in Council having had under consideration the frequent applications for special grants of advances to Military, Uncovenanted, and other Officers in Civil employ, to enable them to join their appointments on return from Europe, and having considered the regulations on this head which obtain in the Military Department, is pleased to authorize the Comptroller-General of Accounts to issue to any such officers an advance of pay to the end of the month, in which he may arrive from Europe, or to the end of the ensuing month, provided that in the latter case the amount payable to him shall not exceed Rs. 1,000.

DEPUTATION AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Financial Department, No. 9, dated 22nd February 1856.

Section XIV.—A person, officiating temporarily in any situation, will draw so much of the salary of such situation as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent, and the substantive allowances of every officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior emolument will be subject to deduction at the same rate, but no additional expense is, on any account, to be incurred by the absence of any officer on leave.

Government of India. Financial Department, dated 11th March 1854.

Uncovenanted Officer, acting for another in a higher appointment than his own, performing at the same time his own duties, shall receive half the salary of the former, together with the whole of his own, provided that the total amount shall not exceed the full staff salary of the higher-paid appointment of the two.

Uncovenanted Officer, drawing the forfeited portion of salary of an absentee, will continue to draw such salary until the appointment is permanently filled up.—*Financial Department, No. 6923, dated 8th December* 1858.

When an Uncovenanted Officer quits a post for one in another District to which a higher salary is attached, the Controlling Officer of the new District shall draw the salary for the time between the quitting of the old office and the joining of the new one, at the rate of the salary appertaining to the old office, but not for the full salary of the new

appointment, until the officer transferred shall have actually joined his new office, when he shall draw for the full amount of his new salary.—*Civil Auditor's Office, Notification, dated 12th June* 1855, *(See Calcutta Gazette, dated 16th June* 1855, *page* 833*)*.

Financial Department, dated 16th March 1860.

4. The Agra Civil Auditor suggests, as a general rule to hold good in similar cases, when an officer, holding a permanent appointment, is required, by the exigencies of the State, to discharge the duties of another or second office (not subordinate to his own), he shall receive a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, provided that no extra expense be entailed on the Government.

6. On this reference, the President in Council is pleased to approve the rule proposed by the Agra Civil Auditor in similar cases not otherwise provided for under the established rules.

Financial Department, No. 5922, dated 1st December 1863, to Punjab Government.

2. When an officer is ordered to officiate in an appointment, he is expected to undertake and discharge, to the best of his ability, all the duties that would be performed by a permanent incumbent; but when he is put in charge of current duties only, he is expected to do nothing beyond the most ordinary routine business. In the first case, he is properly remunerated with acting allowances; in the other, the State is really not called upon to grant him any extra allowance, on the score of any additional labor of any importance.

3. The only exception to this rule is the case of a Principal Sudder Ameen, in charge of the current duties of a

Judge's Office, who is allowed, under the Order of 31st March 1834, referred to in your letter, to draw half the usual deputation allowance, on the ground that Officers in that rank and position are peculiarly entitled to some additional pecuniary consideration when temporarily entrusted with the important current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 57, dated 2nd January 1868.

Read correspondence regarding a proposal of the Government of Bengal that Officers under that Government should be exempted from the operation of the rule laid down in an order of this Department, No. 5922 of the 1st December 1863, prohibiting the grant of any extra allowance to an Officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office.

As an exception to the rule of the 1st December 1863, mentioned above, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that when an Officer is placed in charge of the current duties of a Judicial Office, and the charge in the opinion of the local Government entails a substantial increase of responsibility, besides some additional work, he shall be permitted to draw one-half of the deputation allowance which he would have received had he been appointed to officiate in the office concerned.

Financial Department, No. 3567, dated 5th August 1863.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 2253.]

The present rules regarding deputation allowances to Officers of Police having been found to be unsuitable, His Honor the President in Council resolves that Resolution No. 628G and 20G, dated September 30th, 1862, and January 3rd, 1863, be rescinded.

His Honor in Council is also pleased to determine that, in accordance with the principle of the Order No. 3390, dated 25th July 1863, in the Financial Department, there shall be

one uniform rate of acting allowances for Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers of Police, and that no acting allowances shall be granted to Officers in another grade of the same class as their own.

The following rules are accordingly promulgated for general information and guidance :—

I.—An Officer of Police, officiating for another Officer in the same class, will not receive deputation allowance.

II.—An Officer of Police, officiating for another Officer of Police in a higher class than his own, will draw the full salary of his own office and an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided his total allowances do not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

III.—An Officer of Police, officiating at the same station for an Officer of a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any deputation allowance during the first month he may thus officiate according to the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

IV.—Any Officer, holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service, and officiating for an Officer of Police, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rate prescribed in Rule II.

V.—Any person, holding no substantive appointment in the Public Service, and officiating for an Officer of Police, will receive at the rate of 50 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class to which he is appointed.

Government of Bengal, No 2221, *dated 9th September* 1865

A Police Officer, below the grade of Assistant Superintendent, receives no deputation allowance while acting for another of a higher grade in the same class :

When he acts for another Officer of a higher class, he draws deputation on the principle of moieties, provided the aggregate emoluments do not exceed the minimum salary of the class in which he is acting.

When a Police Officer, below the grade of Assistant Superintendent is absent on privilege leave on full pay, his duties are performed by an Officer of a lower class without any extra remuneration.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2253, dated 7th August.—Calcutta Gazette, page 2253

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 13th May 1862, Covenanted Officers, who entered the General Department of Account before that date, are allowed to retain their privileges; and therefore, when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution above-mentioned all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the Acting Allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial

Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future :—

1*st.*—No Officer will receive any deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2*nd.*—An Officer, appointed to officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own, will draw, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

3*rd.*—When the Officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary of his own class, he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary lowed to those permanently appointed to the higher class.

4*th.*—An Officer, officiating at the same station for an Officer a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any putation allowance during the first month he may thus iciate according to the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

5*th.*—Any person holding a substantive appointment in other Department of the Government service, and officiating for an Officer of the Financial Department, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rates prescribed in Rule II.

6*th.*—Any person not holding a substantive appointment in the Public service, and officiating in the Financial Department, will receive at the rate of fifty per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class to which he is appointed.

In all cases of salaries which rise by periodical increases from a minimum to a maximum, the deputation allowance is reckoned on the mean betweenthe minimum and maximum. —*Financial Department No.* 1617, *dated* 13*th March* 1868.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 5913, *dated* 28*th November* 1863.

The Governor General in Council observes that it is a general rule of the Public Service that no Officer acting in an appointment shall under the Rules for deputation allowance, draw higher emoluments than he would receive if confirmed in the appointment, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that in applying this general rule in Departments where the appointments are in classes, which again are sub-divided into grades, an Officer appointed to officiate for an absentee of a senior grade in a class higher than his own, shall be restricted to the salary of the lowest grade of the class in which he may be officiating, in those cases in which his emoluments would by the ordinary mode of computing the deputation allowance, exceed that salary.

This rule has been extended to all branches of the service, whose appointments are in classes and grades. *Bengal Government, No.* 1879, *dated 4th September* 1866.

Financial Department, No 1205, *dated 5th July* 1865 *para* 11

Posting of an Officer to any, Province will not confer a title to any higher salary than that of the class from which the Officer is taken, unless the appointment is accompanied by promotion to a higher class, or by a nomination to act in a higher class.

Financial Department, No. 296, *dated* 25*th January* 1866.

When an Officer in a class in which the salary rises by a yearly increase to a maximum, proceeds on leave after having completed one month or eleven months of the year required to elapse before granted to him of the next increase, that increase will, after expiry of a year since the last increase, be paid from date of his return to duty only and not from the antecedent date of expiration of one year since the last increase, and will be so paid notwithstanding that the greater part of the interval since the last increase may have been spent on leave.

2. The rule upholds the principle that no increase of salary can be paid to an Officer on leave before his return to duty.

Financial Department, No. 3300, *dated* 23*rd July* 1863.

Officers employed in the Financial Department of account are classified as follows :—

				Annual Increase.		
1st class	Rs. 1,500	rising to	Rs. 2,000	by	Rs. 100.	
2nd „	„ 1,000	„	„ 1,500	„	„ 75.	
3rd „	„ 800	„	„ 1,000	„	„ 50.	
4th „	„ 600	„	„ 800	„	„ 50.	
5th „	„ 400	„	„ 600	„	„ 50.	

N. *B.*—The above annual increase takes effect, after an Officer has served one year in a class from the date of his admission, and not from the 1st of May ollowing as originally ruled.—*Financial Department, No.* 1346, *dated* 19*th July* 1864.

Educational Officers.—The following Officers in the Education Department in Bengal have been classified.—*Financial Department, No.* 3132, *dated* 31*st October* 1866, *and dated* 31*st December* 1866.

Designation.	Minimum salary.	Maximum salary.	Annual increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director of Public Instruction	2,000	2,500	50
Principal Presidency College...	1,250	1,500	1st ... year 50
Inspector of Schools, 1st grade			2nd & 3rd ,, 100
Principal of the Dacca College	1,000	1,250	1st ... year 50
Ditto Hoogly ,, ...			2nd & 3rd ,, 100
Two Inspectors Presidency College 1st grade			
Principal, Berhampore College	750	1,000	1st & 2nd year 50
Ditto Kishnagore ,, ...			3rd & 4th ,, 75
Ditto Patna ,, ...			
Two Inspectors of Schools 3rd grade ...			
Five Professors Presideny College 2nd grade			
Two Professors, Hoogly College	500	750	50
Two Ditto Dacca ,, ...			
Seven Assistant Professors Presidency College			
One Assistant Professor, Madrass College			
1st Professor, Kishnagore College ...			
Ditto Patna ,, ...			
Ditto Berhampore ,, ...			
Additional Inspector of Vernacular Schools.			

Educational Officers whose appointments have been classified draw deputation allowance, while acting for each other like Officers in the Financial Department.—*Bengal Gazette, No.* 1728*T*, *dated* 24*th August* 1866.

Financial Department, No. 1434, *dated* 12*th July* 1867.

In sanctioning the proposition regarding reconstructing the Officers of District Registrar and Sub-Registrar on the following footing. Appointment of three special District Registrars on salaries of Rs. 700 per mensem, rising by an

annual increase of Rs. 100 to 1,000, travelling allowance of three special District Registrars at Rs. 150 each per mensem.

Salary of twenty special Sub-Registrars, *viz.*,

4 on Rs. 400.
6 on Rs 300
10 on Rs 200

Travelling allowance of eight Sub-Registrars at Rs. 50 a month.

Government of Bengal, No. 5637, *dated* 19*th October* 1867

Travelling allowance of eight Sub-Registrars at Rs. 25 a month when travelling by Rail.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 3005, *dated* 12*th October* 1867

As the scale proposed (*vide* margin) by the High Cour Calcutta, is within the limits of the cost of revision proposed by Mr Strachey, and is in accordance with the sanction o. the Secretary of State conveyed in Financial Despatch, No. 129, dated 9th June 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction it with retrospective effect from 1st January 1867.

10	Principal Sudder Ameens	@ Rs	800	each
15	Ditto. Ditto	@ ,,	600	,,
3	Temporary Ditto	@ ,,	600	,,
37	Moonsifs	@ ,,	400	,,
74	Ditto	@ ,,	300	,,
75	Ditto	@ ,,	250	,,

Rules by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 202, *dated* 16*th January* 1867, *Home Deparment, No.* 706, *dated* 24*th January* 1867

Governing the Appointment and Promotion of the Staff of the Geological Survey of India.

From and after the 1st day of May 1866, all appointments to the Staff of the Geological Survey of India will be made under the following conditions :—

1. Three grades of Assistants are established—

The First class to consist of four Geologists; the salary of whom may rise to, but not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month.

The Second class to consist of four Assistant Geologists; the salary of this grade to rise to, but not exceed Rs. 700 per month.

The Third class to consist of eight Assistants; the pay of this grade may rise to, but not exceed Rs. 500 per month.

2. Under ordinary circumstances, all Assistants, unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewere, will enter the Department, in the lowest class, on a salary of Rs. 300 per month. This will increase annually at the rate of Rs. 50 per month; the first increase to be from the date on which the Assistant be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or lower standard, according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

3. This annual increase will, in all cases, be granted only on the certificate of the Head of the Department, that the Assistants so recommended have proved fully deserving of the promotion by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties have been performed.

4. Said increase of salary, at the rate of Rs. 50 per month annually will proceed, steadily until the limit of pay for the lower grade, *viz.*, Rs. 500 per month be attained.

5. Promotion to the higher grades will then depend on the qualification and merit of the several Officers, and on the existence of a vacancy in the number of those holding these appointmints. But in the event of no vacancy occurring the candidate's claim to the same regulated increase of pay will continue, (subject to certificate of qualification and good conduct), so that the rate of pay to which he will be entitled when promoted, on the subsequent occurrence of a vacancy, will be regulated by his length of service.

(For instance, a qualified Assistant having by good service, attained to the highest pay of the Assistant grade, *viz.*, Rs. 500 per month, may be prevented from rising to the second grade by the fact of their being no vacancy, although he may be in every way qualified; and this vacancy may be delayed for, say, three years. In the event of his promotion after this time, he will be entitled to his former pay, plus the sanctioned increase of Rs. 50 per month for three years, or plus Rs. 150, and will at once receive Rs. 650 per month.)

6. Allowances in lieu of travelling charges &c., are not affected by these Rules.

7. As stated above in the case of all new appointments subsequetly to the 1st of May 1866, no increase of pay will be granted until the Assistant shall have passed the ordinary examination in the language of this country by what is prescribed s the first standard. In the case, however, of those now on the lower grade of the Staff of the Survey, the increase will proceed as now sanctioned up to the maximum limit of the third grade or Rs. 500 per month. But no promotion to the higher grades will take place until after such examination has been passed.

8. While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position or the promotion of Assistants, it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service, unaccompanied by proved ability, and steady devotion to duty, gives no claim to promotion into higher grades of the Staff of the Survey.

The Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is to draw Rs. 1,250 a month rising to Rs. 1,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 50, but the salary of the present incumbent (Dr. O.) has been raised from 1,250 to 1,500 for the present, rising to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.—*Secretary of State, No.* 71, *dated* 31*st March* 1866.

Absent on privilege leave, cannot claim deputation allowance.—*Financial Dept., No.* 1274, *dated* 20*th March* 1857.

The Civil Pay Master, Madras, has forwarded to this Department a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Fort Saint George, Nos. 1818 and 1452, of the 1st and 4th October 1864, sanctioning the grant of the full pay of their acting appointments to certain Covenanted Civil Servants who were appointed to officiate in consequence of the deputation of Mr. Master, a Sub-Collector in the Godavery District, to the Revenue Settlement Department, and the absence of Mr. G. L. Morris, the Collector of South Canara, on the ground that in the former case, the salary of Mr. Master being charged to the Settlement Department, was saved to the Collectorate, and in the latter, the salary of Mr. Morris was saved to the State by his unauthorized prolongation of his absence.

2. The Rules for absentee and acting allowances to Covenanted Civil Servants being formed on the understanding that the extra expense resulting from them in some cases will be covered by the savings accruing in others, whenever there happens to be a saving from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant, in consequence of his temporary absence, either on duty or on leave, that saving must be regarded as a set-off against the general cost of absentee and acting allowances, and cannot be appropriated to any other purpose.

3. Without wishing to interfere with the orders already passed, the Governor General in Council requests that in future, a Covenanted Officer acting in an appointment may be restricted to the usual deputation allowance, not being allowed full salary, even if available, until he is confirmed in his appointment, and the same rule should apply to any Uncovenanted Officers who, like those, for example, in the

Financial Department, have the benefit of the same Rules for deputation allawance as Covenanted Officers.—*Financial Department No.* 21, *dated* 12*th January* 1865, *to Government Fort St. George.*

Financial Department, No. 1199, *dated* 16*th March* 1866, *and No.* 3716 *dated* 30*th December* 1865.

Telegraph Officers are classified as follows :—

			By an yearly increase of a month
1	Director-General	Rs. 2,500	
	Deputy ditto	„ 1,500 rising to 1,800	Rs. 50
	Superintendents, 1st class	„ 1,050 „ 1,500	„ 75
	„ 2nd „	„ 800 „ 1,000	„ 50
	„ 3rd „	„ 600 „ 750	„ 30
	Assistant ditto 1st „	„ 350 „ 450	„ 25
	„ „ 2nd „	„ 300 „ 325 after 5 years' service; after 6 years' service to be promoted to the 1st class.	
	„ 3rd „	„ 250 „ 275 after 3 years' service; after 4 years to be promoted to 2nd class.	
	„ 4th „	„ 200 „ After one year's service, and on passing an examination in the Vernaculars to get an increase of Rs. 25; after two years' service to be promoted to the 3rd class.	

Telegraph Masters receive on 1st appointment Rs. 80 a month rising to 230 by an annual increase of Rs. 10. Signallers promoted should receive not less pay than they were receiving as Signallers.

Financial Department, No. 165, *dated* 27*th April* 1866.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following scale of house allowance for Officers in this department, serving in Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, when unprovided with quarters, with effect from the 1st January last:—

	Per Mensem.
Superintendents	Rs. 50
Assistant Superintendents	„ 25
Sub-Assistant Inspectors	„ 10

Home Department, No. 189, *dated 9th January* 1867.

Officers of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys are classified as follows :—

Designation.	Military.		Civil consolidated salary.
	Staff pay.	Maximum to be drawn.	
Senior Department.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.	
Surveyor, 1st grade	800	1,800	1,100 per mensem.
Ditto, 2nd „	650	1,400	900 „
Ditto, 3rd „	500	1,200	700 „
Asst. Surveyor, 1st grade	375	750	500 „
Ditto, 2nd „	250		350 „
Probationer	150	..	250 „

Subordinate establishment.	Civil consolidated salary.	Subordinate establishment.	Civil consolidated salary.
	Per mensem.		
Civil Assistant, 1st grade ..	Rs. 500	Sub-Assistant 1st grade.	250 per mensem.
Ditto, 2nd „ ..	„ 400	Ditto, 2nd „	200 „
Ditto, 3rd „ ..	„ 350	Ditto, 3rd „	160 „
Ditto, 4th „ ..	„ 300	Ditto, 4th „	120 „

An Officer is not to be promoted to a vacancy in any grade until he shall have served three years in the next inferior grade, unless, as an Officer of superior intelligence, he be recommended for promotion after, and not in less than, two years' service in each grade.

An Officer entering the Senior Department on probation is to draw staff pay prescribed for a probationer; and service

as a probationer is not to qualify for promotion to the 1st from the 2nd grade.

The revised salaries are in lieu of contract allowance.

Financial Department, No. 704, *dated* 22*nd February* 1866.

Uncovenanted Officers in the Survey Department are allowed house rent as follows, while employed at the Presidency :—

Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Topographical Survey.	Revenue Survey.	Rate of house rent.
1st Assistants	Surveyors	Surveyors	Rs. 60 per month
2nd ditto	Assistant Surveyors	Assistant Surveyors	„ 45 „
Civil Assistants, 1st class..	Civil Assistants, 1st class	Senior Assistant Surveyors	„ 45 „
Civil Assistants, 2nd and lower classes	Civil Assistants, 2nd and lower classes	Junior Assistant Surveyors	„ 30 „
Sub-Assistants	Sub-Assistants	Sub-Assistants	„ 20 „

Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Agent's Governor-General, receive on first appointment salaries of Rs. 400 a month, on passing the first or lower standard of examination ; and on being vested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, they receive an increase of Rs. 50 ; and on passing by the 2nd or higher standard, the full salary of Rs. 500 a month.—*Financial Department, No.* 3655, *dated* 30*th November* 1864.

Financial Departmeat, No. 2705, *dated* 27*th November* 1867, *and No.* 1137, *dated* 1*st July* 1864.

First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court draws Rs. 2,000 rising to 2,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Second Judge, 2,000; 3rd and 4th Judges draw on first appointment a minimum salary of Rs. 1,000 a month rising to maximum of Rs. 1,250 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month for every complete year of service.

Clerk from 600 to 750,
Deputy ditto from 300 to 500, } by 50 Rupees a month

Home Department, No. 1084, *dated* 30*th May* 1865.

Curator of Indian Museum draws 500 rising to Rs. 1,000, by an annual increase of Rs. 50 together with an allowance for house rent of Rs. 150 a month. This latter allowance will cease when quarters are provided in the Museum buildings.

Financial Department, No. 5229, *dated* 29*th October* 1863.

Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, draws on first appointment Rs. 500 a month, rising to Rs. 1,000 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month.

Financial Department, No. 1618, *dated* 7*th April* 1866.

Assistant Secretary, Government of Bengal, draws Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 by an annual increase of Rs. 50.

Deputation allowance is granted when an Officer performs the duties of an appointment other than his own. It is drawn in addition to the full salary of a substantive appointment at 20 per cent. on the salary of the appointment officiated in, if it does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a month; and if it does exceed that amount, then at 20 per cent. upon Rs. 2,000, and 10 per cent. on the balance.—*Financial Department, No.* 5778, *dated* 10*th May* 1861, *and No.* 6408, *dated* 3*rd June* 1861.

Principal Sudder Ameens in charge of current duties of a Judge's office draw 10 per cent. on the first Rs. 2,000, and

5 per cent. on the balance of the Judge's salary, *i. e.*, Rs. 225 a month.—*Government of Bengal, 29th January* 1863.

Moonsiffs whose chowkeys are abolished, are not entitled to any salary, until they are appointed to a new chowkey and enter upon its duties, but they receive travelling allowance to join their new appointments.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 252*B, dated* 25*th January* 1862.

Bengal Government, No. 2162, *dated* 27*th March* 1866, *to the Judge of Dacca.*

That after consulting the Judges of the High Court, the ;enant-Governor has decided that an Officer officiating Moonsiff shall receive half salary of that appointment, that the person in charge of the current duties of a nsiff's office shall draw a fixed allowance of Rs. 25 mensem as heretofore, and not one-fourth of the full ry of a Moonsiff.

Where appointments are divided into grades, an Officer acting for another of the same class, though in a higher grade, is not entitled to deputation allowance. Accordingly a Judge of the Small Cause Court is not entitled to deputation allowance while officiating for another of the higher grade.—*Bengal Government, No.* 582, *dated* 14*th April* 1866.

Only Principal Sudder Ameens and no other class of Officers draw extra allowances for being in charge of the current duties of an office.—*Financial Department, No.* 5922, *dated* 1*st December* 1863.

Principal Sudder Ameen, acting for a Judge of the Small Causes Court of any grade, will draw no more than the mi-

nimum salary of the grade in which he is acting.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 1879, *dated 4th September* 1866.

N. B —The rule is general, and applies to the Civil, Judicial, as well as to any other branch of the service in which the appointments are divided into classes or grades.—*Ibid.*

Court can only sanction half salary of the officiating Moonsiff till the result of the enquiry into the conduct of the suspended Moonsiff is known. Should the suspended Moonsiff be dismissed from office, the officiating Moonsiff will be allowed full salary.—*High Court,* 17*th July* 1866, *and Circular No.* 135, *dated* 12*th February* 1841.

Mr. J. Weston, 1st grade Judge of the Small Cause Court, authorized to draw deputation allowance as Officiating Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes on Rs. 1,500 per month.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 2575, *dated* 25*th June* 1867.

A Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, acting for a Deputy Registrar of Assurances, who is paid by commission or fees, shall receive the whole of such commission, accruing during the period of his deputation, but no portion of the salary of a special Deputy Registrar, the two being Officers of the same class.—*Bengal Government, No.* 840, *dated* 18*th May* 1866.

A member of the Subordinate Executive Service, appointed to act for a salaried Sub-Registrar, will not be entitled to any deputation allowance, and that in the case of a Sub-Registrar who is paid by fees, the acting Officer will receive the whole of such fees accruing during the absence of the

permanent incumbent. A Deputy Magistrate to be appointed to act during the privilege leave of a salaried Sub-Registrar.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 2518, *dated* 15*th November* 1866.

Para. 3. During the absence of the Special Sub-Registrar, the Assistant Magistrate or a Deputy Collector or Magistrate will be appointed temporarily to take charge of the office under Section 12 of the Indian Registration Act of 1866. Assistants and Deputy Magistrates will not be entitled to draw any commission on the fees realized by them.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 5637, *dated* 19*th October* 1867.

Ministerial Officer, acting for his Covenanted superior, draws deputation allowance on the principle of percentage from the date of assuming charge.—*Financial Department, No.* 565, *dated* 16*th January* 1859.

Ministerial Officer, acting for another Ministerial Officer absent without leave, draws the full salary of the absentee. —*Financial Department, No.* 5462, *dated* 17*th June* 1859.

Ministerial Officers are not to be employed in two offices at once, or give part of their time on private service, and Officers are forbidden to employ their official subordinates upon their private concerns.—*Rules of the Board of Revenue, Department VI., Section IV.*, page 1181, para. 6.

Financial Department, No. 2528, *dated* 26*th September* 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules:—

1st.—Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant who is suspended, pending an enquiry into his account, should be

limited, before the result of the enquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rs. 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary to an amount not less than Rs. 25 monthly.

2nd.—Should the Officer be reinstated, he may, at the discretion of the local Government or of the Head of Department to whom the local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted, or a portion of his salary, if the result of the enquiry should be censure or admonition, but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

3rd.—When the payment which the local Government may adjudge for the period of suspension to an Officer who is reinstated involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

4th.—An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I. for the period that he was suspended.

5th.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry is taken into account as service towards pension in cases of reinstatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.

Officers suspended are permitted to draw full salary up to date of being relieved.—*Financial Department, No.* 840, *dated* 22*nd March* 1860.

Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 309, *Fort William, the* 8*th February* 1860.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 8th February 1860, page 228.]

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

When a servant of Government is committed to prison either for debt or on a criminal charge, he should be considered as under suspension from the date of his arrest, and not allowed to draw any pay until the termination of the proceeding against him, when an adjustment of his allowances will be made according to the circumstances of the case, the full amount being given only in the event of the Officer being acquitted of blame, or (if the imprisonment was for debt) of its being proved that the Officer's liability arose from circumstances beyond his control.

Financial Department, No. 394, *dated* 23*rd May* 1867, *Secretary of State, No.* 148, *dated* 24*th April* 1867.

[See *India Gazette*, page 872]

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 29th January last, No. 37, proposing the abolition of the rule that a subordinate acting for his principal or for any superior officer in the same office or establishment at the same station shall not be entitled to deputation allowance until after the expiration of one month, and that, then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrear.

2. As you are of opinion that it is undesirable to continue this rule, I will not object to its abolition as proposed.

Officers officiating in vacant appointments are not entitled to draw full salary, unles permanently appointed thereto. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, dated* 17*th August* 1842.

Officer performing the current duties of an office is not entitled to deputation allowance. This rule is general;

the exception being in favor of Principal Sudder Ameens when placed in charge of the current duties of a Judge's Office.—*Financial Department, No.* 5922, *dated* 1*st December* 1863.

An acting Officer is not entitled to deputation allowance for the day on which the relieving Officer arrives at his station, if that be a holiday or a Sunday, or if he takes charge of his office before noon. The relieving Officer on the other hand is not entitled to salary for the day if he takes charge after mid-day. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, No.* 49, *dated* 26*th March* 1862, *and No.* 1197*G*, *dated* 5*th December* 1862.

When salaries are reduced by order of the Secretary of State, the reduction takes effect from the date of the receipt of the orders by the Financial Department; but when they are reduced by order of the Government of India, the reduction takes effect from the date of the orders. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, No.* 306, *dated* 17*th January* 1856.

Officer whose salary is increased, or who is promoted whilst absent on leave, is not entitled to the higher salary until he joins his appointment, and then he cannot claim it with arrears.—*Financial Department, No.* 2142, *dated* 12*th March* 1860. This rule is general.

Officer voluntarily relinquishing an office of higher for one of lower emolument, is not entitled to any salary during transit. This rule is general.—*Financial Department, No.* 7942, *dated* 2*nd September* 1859.

When the salary of a post is increased during the absence of an incumbent on leave, no part of the increase is admissible to him before his resumption of his duties and his full pay.—*Financial Department, No.* 2489, *dated* 26*th September* 1866. *To A. G., Bombay.*

An Officer of the Financial Department absent on leave on Medical Certificate is entitled to count the period of his absence as service towards annual increase of salary; but that under the rule referred to in my letter to the A. G., Bombay, No. 2489, dated the 26th September 1866, he cannot draw those increases for any period anterior to his return to duty.—*Financial Department, No.* 1109, *dated* 28*th February* 1867. *To A. G., Punjab.*

Uncovenanted Servant taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, is to be dismissed from the service, unless it can be shown that his Insolvency was not the result of dissipated or extravagant habits, but was produced from causes over which he had no control.—*Home Department, No.* 100, *dated* 12*th January* 1856.

European and Eurasian Uncovenanted Servants employed in the Civil Administration of a Province of a rank equal to that of Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation Districts, who are eligible to highest appointments in the Departments, and Officers similarly situated in the Survey and Police, may get, under orders of Government, a reward of Rs. 500 for passing in the Vernacular languages of the Province in which they are employed.—*Home Department, No.* 2710, *dated* 24*th July* 1867, *and No.* 3256, *dated* 10*th August* 1867.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 15949, *(Public), under date the* 24*th February* 1868.

REMARKS

In the Resolution of the 24th July, the Government of India negatived a proposal made by the Bombay Government for the extension to Uncovenanted Officers of the Rules for the examination of Military Officers in Native languages, but remarked that encouragement might be advantageously held out to Europeans and Eurasians above certain ranks in certain Departments to acquire a better knowledge of the language of the Province in which they serve, than it is found expedient to demand in preliminary or probationary examinations.

2. The Government of Bombay now proposes the grant of Moonshee allowance, or a sum of Rs. 180, to Officers in the Survey, of rank not lower than Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Police, not lower than Assistant Superintendent in the Customs, not lower than Assistant Commissioner, and in the Forests not lower than Assistant Conservator, on their passing in any Vernacular language according to the higher standard, including, as a special case, Natives passing according to the same standard in any language not their own Vernacular.

3. The Governor General in Council considers it desirable to encourage young men to pass these examinations, and accedes to the proposal submitted by the Government of Bombay. His Excellency in Council would, however, confine the measure to Europeans of the classes indicated, to whom it should be made applicable throughout India.

Financial Department, No. 1928, *dated* 21*st June* 1867.

No payment is to be made under the orders of Government when they are not issued through the Financial Department.

An Officer is not allowed to draw permanently pay for two appointments in the same office.—*Financial Department, No.* 1674, *dated* 11*th April* 1866.

Premium at 1 per cent. for Officers on private leave, and free of charge to those on sick leave or on duty.—*Financial Department, No.* 1646, *dated* 3*rd August* 1852. *See page* 11.

When an Officer is placed in charge of the current duties of a Judicial Office and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he shall be permitted to draw one-half of the deputation allowance which he would have received had he been appointed to officiate in the Office concerned.—*Financial Department, No.* 57, *dated* 2*nd January* 1868.

Deputation allowance as above should be passed to a Moonsiff when placed in charge of the current duties of a Principal Sudder Ameen and also to a Moonsiff's Sherishtadar when appointed to have charge of the Moonsiff's Office. As it is not the intention of Government to deprive Judicial Officers of a portion of their salary when taking privilege leave, that in no case unless specially ordered, should the allowance in question be permitted to be drawn when the absentee is on privilege leave and is therefore entitled to full salary.—*Bengal Government, No.* 1356, *dated* 1*st April* 1868. This rule cancels the order No. 2162, dated 27th March 1866. [See page 68.]

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES
AND
PENSIONS TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

Para. I. These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the receipt of more than ten Rupees a month on a permanent establishment, with the following exceptions :—

Clause I. Jemadars, Sowars, Peons, Lascars, Boatmen, Smiths, Artificers, and all those engaged in any handicraft, laborers, and other inferior servants. Church Clerks.—*Financial Department, No.* 6453, *dated* 23*rd December* 1863.

Poddars appointed on the responsibility of Treasurers.—*Board of Revenue, dated* 9*th April* 1861.

Apprentice Engineers in the Marine Department.—*Financial Department, No.* 257, *dated* 4*th January* 1862.

Shroffs.—*Financial Department, No.* 1212, *dated* 6*th January* 1866.

Establishments of the Governor General, or a Lieutenant Governor, or servants employed in their household, or in their gardens, whose salaries are not drawn in detail.—*Financial Department, No.* 24, *dated* 12*th January* 1863.

Persons employed in administering oaths in Law Courts.—*Financial Department, No.* 1465, *dated* 29*th March* 1866.

Pleaders.—*Court's Despatch, No.* 35, *dated* 29*th September* 1847,

Singers and Organists employed in Churches.—*Financial Department, No.* 358, *dated* 14*th March* 1851, *No.* 19, *dated* 30*th May* 1860.

Roman Catholic Priests.—*Court's Despatch, No.* 34 *of* 1851.

Native Doctors in Foreign service.—*Foreign Department, dated* 15*th July* 1848.

Officers of the High Court, who are paid by fees.—*Secretary of State, No.* 1, *dated* 8*th January* 1861.

II.—Officers whose time is not devoted to the duties of their offices.

III.—Officers not paid from the General Revenues of the State, whose eligibility to pension may not be provided for by an order issued expressly for the particular case by the Government of India, and approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

IV.—Officers for whom other pension rules or separate Superannuation Funds are provided.

Officers employed in establishments constituted under local acts, and paid from local funds, which are not credited to the State, are not entitled to pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 302, *dated* 16*th December* 1864.

Financial Department, No. 3220, *dated* 17*th July* 1863.

6. With regard to the ruling that service on a salary of 10 Sicca Rupees a month gives no claim to pension under the rules, I must observe that, as it has long been the practice to allow pensions to Uncovenanted Servants whose salaries paid in Company's Rupees have exceeded 10 Company's Rupees a month, it seems undesirable that a higher minimum rate of remuneration should be required as a qualification for pension in the case of those who have drawn their salaries in Sicca Rupees ; and I accordingly authorize you to admit, to the benefit of the pension rules, Uncovenanted Servants whose monthly salary, though paid in Sicca

Rupees, has exceeded, for the required period, 10 Company's Rupees in value.

The following are entitled to pensions under special rules of Government:—

Bricklayers ranking with Sub-Overseers.—*Financial Department, dated 10th December* 1858.

Native Artificers employed in the Marine Department, *Marine Department, No.* 826, *dated 15th September* 1863,

Bailiffs under Sheriffs.—*Secretary of State, No.* 182, *dated 23rd November* 1861.

Establishment of the household of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in eligible grades if drawn in detail.—*Financial Department, No.* 6548, *dated 31st December* 1863.

Divers of the Marine Department drawing more than 10 Rs. a month.—*Financial Department, No.* 2927, *dated 12th December* 1867.

Teachers of the Moorshedabad Nizamut College: their pensions are debited to the Nizamut Fund.—*Financial Department, No.* 5544, *dated 30th September* 1858.

Assistant Opium Agents employed in Native States: their pensions are debited to such estates.—*Court's Despatch, No.* 805, *dated 16th December* 1857.

Establishments employed in collecting Port dues and keeping Port Fund accounts.—*Financial Department, No.* 135, *dated 3rd June* 1863.

Section Writers in permanent establishment.—*Financial Department, dated 17th September* 1845.

Certified Gooroos and Teachers whose salaries are raised beyond Rs. 10 a month, out of surplus schooling fees of the schools to which they are attached, are entitled to pensions

out of surplus schooling fees.—*Financial Department, No.* 68, *dated* 9*th May* 1867.

Sick leave, leave on private affairs, and furlough, do not count towards pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 1139, *dated July* 1865,

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Financial Department, No. 2355, *dated* 4*th June* 1863, *Secretary of State for India, No.* 61 *of* 1863, *dated* 16*th April*

15. Uncovenanted Medical Officers may be admitted to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, as recommended by your Government.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION.

2. Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify whether the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

3. Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to the form as per page 82. In cases of other than a good service pension, every application shall be accompanied by a Medical Certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and whether it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

4 Applications for a Superannuation allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency ; or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere, within a moderate distance of a station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however,

with the local Government to accept the certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

5. Good service and Superannuation allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these rules by the local Governments, will be reported to the Government of India in quarterly returns in the form as per page 90.

Local Governments competent to sanction pensions which are within rules.—*Financial Department, No.* 4105, *dated* 3*rd May* 1860.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Officer appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.—*Home Department, No.* 794, *dated* 25*th January* 1865. [See *India Gazette*, page 100.]

Financial Department, No. 1163, *dated* 27*th February* 1867.

The annexed form of Register of application for pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of the 13th April 1864, is prescribed for adoption in modification of the form which was approved in the Orders of this Department, dated 29th April 1865, No. 2129.—*See para.* 3.

SEE PARA. 3.

Statement of particulars relating to the claim to pension of _____ *an* _____ *on the Establishment of* _____

1	2				3				4	5	6	7
Name of applicant, sect or caste, residence.	Specification of the several offices held, and the salary drawn in each appointment.				Statement of causes and duration of each break in the period of service.				Personal identification and age at the time of application.	Average monthly pay during the last five years' service. Proposed amount of pension. Place of payment.	Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of the Office.
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Complexion.			*Note.*—The character borne by the applicant must be stated, and if the maximum rate of pension is proposed, it must be certified whether the service has been of a meritorious nature, and approved by his superiors.
	Total	0	0	0	*Note.*—In the cases of breaks caused by abolition of office, it must be stated whether gratuity was allowed on the occasions of such abolition, and, if so, whether it was refunded on re-employment.				Any prominent marks.			
	Deduct—Period of absence on leave other than on privilege, preparatory, and casual leave	0	0	0					HEIGHT. Feet Inches			
	Net Service ...	0	0	0					AGE. Years Months Days.			
	Note.—The dates of commencement and termination of each office must be stated.											

CALCUTTA :
8th February 1867

(or as the case may be.)
(or as the case may be.)

Signature of Head of Office _____

Designation of Head of Office _____

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

6. On production by an applicant of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India he may be allowed—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' salary.

II. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III. After twenty-five year's service one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

7. After thirty year's service or upwards, a pension may be granted without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount, and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on Medical Certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a Good Service Pension

8. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs (*vide* Financial Department, No. 1915, dated 16th August, 1864,) 6 and 7, are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the

full amount of pension, the local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

9. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable, also, without the production of a Medical Certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

Financial Department, No. 1523, *dated* 19*th March* 1864.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, (Financial)—No. 20, *dated 9th February* 1864.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th October 1863, No. 127, forwarding a memorial from certain Uncovenanted Officer at your Presidency requesting an interpretation of paras. 21 to 25 of my Financial Despatch, dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, which relate to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants to £500 per annum.

2. In the letter from your Government dated the 6th August 1862, No. 111, you stated that the Uncovenanted Service "cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules of 1831, beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded; and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service

any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the rules."

3. In that view Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that Uncovenanted Servants, appointed prior to the 19th May 1855, (the date of the Court's Despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum,) whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August 1862 (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants) to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed, "in cases of extraordinary merit," pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to Uncovenanted Servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character, the pension must in no case exceed £500 per annum.

4. An Uncovenanted Servant, promoted subsequently to the 6th August 1862, to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary.

Financial Department, No. 2953, *dated* 19*th December* 1867.

An Uncovenanted Officer, promoted before the 6th August 1862 to an office with a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, whose average salary during the last five years of his service equals or exceeds that amount, and whose effective service at the time of retirement is not less than 20 years, may, under the terms of the Despatch of the Secretary of

State, dated 9th February 1864, No. 20, be allowed one-third pay pension up to the limit of £500 per annum.

Secretary of State, No 53 (*Judicial*), *dated* 16*th November* 1866, *Financial Department, No* 306, *dated* 16*th June* 1867

[See *India Gazette*, page 63]

Your Financial Despatch, (No. 184,) dated 18th August last, respecting the pension to be assigned to the Recorder of Rangoon and Moulmein, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The Resolution of your Government, under date the 31st July last (No. 3238), contains two propositions : *first*, that after a period of service of twelve years, a pension of seven hundred and fifty pounds (£750) per annum shall be assigned to the Recorder of Rangoon and Moulmein ; and, *secondly*, that, should the same Officer be compelled to retire on Medical Certificate, he shall, after a period of service of nine years and five years, receive respectively a pension of five hundred (£500) and three hundred (£300) per annum.

3. I think that the minimum period of service required as qualification for pension should not be less than seven years ; but with this exception, having regard to the duties discharged by the Recorder of Rangoon and Moulmein, I agree with your Excellency that the pensions proposed by you will fairly meet the requirements of the case, and I hereby sanction the same.

Financial Department, No 995, *dated* 21*st June* 1867.

[See *India Gazette*, page 971, dated 22nd June 1867]

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has authorized the extension to Barrister Judges of the Chief Court of the Pun-

jaub, First Judges of Presidency Town Small Cause Court, and Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, of the scale of pensions sanctioned in his Judicial Despatch of the 16th November 1866, No. 53, for the Recorder in British Burmah, namely, after 12 years' service, £750 per annum, 9 years on Medical Certificate of £500 per annum, and 7 years on ditto £300.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 836, dated 16th February 1866.

Read the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council No. 290, dated 23rd December 1865.

Para. 1. With reference to paragraph 4 of my Financial Despatch, dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, I have to acquaint you that, having fully considered in Council what arrangements should be made in regard to the pensions of educational officers, I have arrived at the conclusion that, taking into consideration the advantages enjoyed by them under the old rules, as compared with other members of the Uncovenanted Service, the claims of Educational Officers will be adequately provided for, by continuing to them the benefits of the existing pension and leave rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants generally, with the provision that in the cases of Educational Officers who may enter the service after having attained the age of 25, periods of service of 12, 22, and 27 years shall be substituted for the period of 15, 25, and 30 years specified in Sections 6 and 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

2. Officers who may enter the Educational Department at an earlier age than 25 years will be subject to the general rules for members of the Uncovenanted Service.

3. Under the old pension rules for the Uncovenanted Service, Law Officers and Native Judges, as well as Principals

and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, were admissible to pensions after shorter period of service than were required from other Uncovenanted Servants.

4. The offices included under the designation of "Law Officers" no longer exist. The rules laid down in this despatch will consequently apply only to Officers of the Educational Department.

Financial Department, No. 3031, *dated* 29*th October* 1866

Home Government's instructions as to the conditions under which pensions are to be allowed to Native Judges.

No. 174, dated 31st July 1866

From the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 7th March last, No. 62, requesting, with reference to the Financial Despatch, dated the 23rd December last, No. 290, to be furnished with further instructions as to the conditions under which Native Judges are to be admitted to pensions, both as regards present incumbents and officers who may be appointed hereafter.

2. In regard to certain present incumbents, you observe that they entered the service in the belief that they would be entitled to pensions under the old rules, *viz.*, to a pension equal to one-third salary after 15 years' service, and equal to one-half after 22 years' service, when certified to be unfit for further duty.

3. It was not understood that the exceptional advantages granted by the old Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules to "Native Judges" extended to Native Judicial Officers of other grades.

4. So far as relates to any Native Judges now in the service, who can be considered entitled to benefits granted by

the old rules to Officers of that class, I am willing that they shall still be considered eligible to the pensions allowed by those rules ; but with reference to all future appointments, I see no ground for making a distinction between Native Judges and the general body of Uncovenanted Servants, for whom the new rules make liberal provision.

Financial Department, No. 1837, *dated* 31*st March* 1868,
to Accountant General, Bengal.

A pensioner of Government, if employed on an establishment paid from local funds, is entitled to draw the full salary of his office without diminution of his pension.

Financial Department, No 1349, *dated 9th March* 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 12, dated 18th January 1865, and its enclosure, deciding that an Uncovenanted Servant appointed prior to the promulgation of the new pension rules on the 8th June 1863, may, if those rules render it necessary for him, in order to obtain a pension, to serve for a longer period than was required by the old rules, be allowed, in the event of ill health rendering it necessary for him to retire from the service, to complete the period of service required by the old rules, provided that he shall not at any time have availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave rules.

STATEMENT of Pensions sanctioned by the Government of *in the*

Department during the *Quarter of*

Number.	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment.	Character.	Period counted as Service.			Average monthly salary during the last five years of service.	Amount of monthly pension granted.	Date from which the pension is to take effect.	Remarks or Explanations.
				Years.	Months.	Days.				
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		

Financial, No. 12, *India Office, London,* 18*th January* 1865, *to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

SIR,—I forward to you a copy of a Despatch to the Government of Madras, of this day's date, No. 1, on the subject of an appeal by an Uncovenanted Servant in that Presidency against the enforcement in his case of the new Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

2. You will observe that, in certain cases, where the application of the new rules would render it necessary for an Officer, in order to obtain his pension, to serve for a longer period than was required by the old rules, Her Majesty's Government authorized the grant of a pension under the old rules, provided that he has not at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave regulations.

Financial, No. 1, *India Office, London,* 18*th January* 1865, *to His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.*

Sir,—I have considered in Council your public letter, dated the 31st of October 1864, No. 38, forwarding a Memorial by Mr. J. G. Ferrand, first Uncovenanted Assistant in the Military Department of the Government Secretariat, praying that the new Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules may not be enforced in his case, but that, when the time arrives for his retirement from the service, he may be allowed the benefit of the former rules.

2. The general tendency of the new rules, so far from causing injury to the members of the Uncovenanted Service, is, on the contrary, to improve their position. In regard to the grant of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants in the enjoyment of high salaries, it had become necessary to fix a more definite limit than had previously existed: but with

this exception, the cases will be comparatively few, in which the new rules will not be found more favourable than the old.

3. Mr. Ferrand points out the application of the new rules might render it necessary for him, in order to obtain a pension, to serve for a longer period than was required by the old rules. In the case of any Uncovenanted Servant so circumstanced, who was appointed prior to the promulgation of the new rules, and whom you may consider entitled to favourable consideration, I shall not object to your granting a pension after he has completed the period of service required by the old rules, in the event of his health rendering it necessary for him to retire from your service. It must, however, be understood that an Uncovenanted Servant will not be allowed to take his pension under the old rules, if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave regulations.

4. In making this communication, I think it necessary to call your attention to the great inconvenience which must result from your asking the decision of the Home Government upon some point of the pension rules, with direct reference to an individual whose retirement from the service has not yet taken place. It is a fundamental principle of those rules that the full amount of pension is only to be given as the reward of approved service. Until an Officer retires from the service, it cannot be known what amount of pension the Government will consider him to deserve, and their determination can hardly be unfettered, if a decision has been previously passed by the Home Government on his individual case.

Financial Department, No. 1289, dated 24th July 1867.

Retiring Pensions allowable to Uncovenanted Servants

No. 193, dated 24th May 1867.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 4th March last, No. 68, enquiring, with reference to a Judicial letter from the Government of Madras, dated the 12th September 1866, No. 13, whether the Financial Despatch to that Government, dated the 18th January 1865, No. 1, had, as the Madras Government appear to infer, any reference to the limitation in the amount of pensions fixed by the new rules for the grant of leave of absence and pensions to Uncovenanted Servants.

2. The Despatch to the Government of Madras, above referred to, replied to a letter from that Government, which forwarded a memorial from an Uncovenanted Servant, Mr. Ferrand, who represented that, having entered the service of Government at the age of 16 years and 5 months, and having taken 2 years' sick leave under the old rules, which, under those rules, would count as service towards pension, Section 12 of the new rules, which states that "periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence other than privilege and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pensions," virtually deprived him of the benefit of 7 years and 7 months' service, and that, although the period of service requisite for a pension was shortened by the new rules, the application, in his case, of that Section, would compel him to serve for 2 years and 7 months longer under the new, than under the old rules.

3. You are correct in supposing that the Financial Despatch to the Government of Madras of the 18th January 1865, No. 1, had reference only to the period of service required for a pension, and that it did not in any way modify

the limitation in the amount of pensions to which Uncovenanted Servants might be eligible on retirement, or give any option of election of the old or new rules.

Half of a widow's pension to be continued on re-marriage (See Mrs. Horn's case.)—*Financial Department, dated* 10*th August* 1860.

When Officers are paid partly by salaries, and partly by commission or fees, the latter allowance is also taken into account in calculating last five years average.—*Financial Department, dated* 12*th December* 1851, *Court's Despatch, No.* 56, *dated* 16*th October* 1851.

Charge allowance of Telegraph Masters are taken into account in calculating their last five years average for pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 3716, *dated* 30*th December* 1865.

The rule which requires extra allowances accruing from officiating appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers to be discarded in the computation for pension, should be modified in favor of Officers acting in vacant appointments, in which they are eventually confirmed, or which are subsequently abolished.

In reply, I am to state that the cases in question might be treated without any change of rule, by requiring the confirmation to such appointments to be declared retrospectively with effect from the date of assumption of the duties, and informing the Audit Office accordingly.—*Financial Department, No.* 3469, *dated* 26*th November* 1864, *to Government, Fort St. George.*

If an Officer at the time of retirement holds two appointments, the salary of both appointments should be taken into account in calculating his five years average salary.—*Financial Department, dated—April* 1863.

The average allowance for pension of Section Writers is regulated according to the amount of their last seventy-two bills drawn monthly.—*Financial Department, dated* 17*th September* 1845.

Horse and tent allowances are not taken into accoun, in calculating a five years avera ge.—*Financial Department No.* 1191, *dated* 14*th March* 1865.

Financial Department, No 1476, *dated* 21*st July* 1866, *to Accountant-General, Bombay*

In reply to your letter dated 30th June 1866, I am directed to state that when an Uncovenanted Servant obtains leave under the rules promulgated in Financial Notification, dated 13th April 1864, his pension is computed upon the full pay of the substantive appointments held by him during the five years preceding his retirement, notwithstanding that his period of absence during those five years are excluded from the calculation of the period qualifying for pension. But the period of absence on private affairs on leave without pay must be thrown out from the monthly average of the five years pay upon which pension is computed, the intention in Financial Resolution, No 542, dated 4th June 1864, being that such periods of absence should in no way contribute to claims to pension.

Financial Department, No 439, *dated* 30*th May* 1867, *and Secretary of State, No* 138, *dated* 16*th April* 1867

Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled in all cases to the full amount of pension permitted by the rules. As stated in the

Financial Despatch, dated 8th December 1862, No 205, para. 23, the full amount of pension, and not a pension of still higher rate, is only authorized as the reward of the approved service.

Financial Department, No. 8, dated 30th January 1857.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observes that life pensions not exceeding Rs. 12 and 20 per annum are purchased by Government with the consent of the pensioners in the N. W. Provinces and in the Punjab respectively by a present consolidated payment calculated according to the scale shown in the margin.*

Agra Civil Auditor's Manual for 1853, page 100, value of a Life Annuity of one rupee per annum.

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.
Under 10	Rs. 13	45 to 50	Rs. 9¼
10 to 20	,, 12¼	50 to 55	,, 9
20 to 25	,, 12	55 to 60	,, 8
25 to 30	,, 11½	60 to 65	,, 7
30 to 35	,, 11	65 to 70	,, 6
35 to 40	,, 10½	Above 70	,, 5
40 to 45	,, 10		

It being very desirable to commute these petty annual payments, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule, with reference to the limitation of purchasable pensions, that the larger limit of Rs. 20 per annum, shall apply to all cases of life pensions payable by Government under all the Presidencies and Administrations in India.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1167, *dated the 29th February* 1868.

Read a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 7 dated the 3rd ultimo, soliciting that Captain J. R. R. Coombs, an Officer on the Invalid Pension Establishment, who has been appointed License Tax Assessor of Darjeeling, may be permitted to draw the salary of that office in addition to his pension, and that the local Government may be authorized, at its discretion, to make exception, in the cases of pensioner, whose employment is strictly temporary, and does not last for more than a year, to the general rule under which salary and pension cannot be drawn together by the same person.

The application cited above is sanctioned, and all local Governments are hereby empowered to exercise the discretion applied for by the Government of Bengal.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3110, *dated Simla, the* 31*st October* 1866.

Read extract from the proceedings of Government in the Home Department, dated 20th September 1866, forwarding a petition from Shaik Roheem Buksh, late Jemadar of the Kotwali at Moradabad, for a pension, together with a report from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the circumstances under which pension was denied to him, and suggesting a re-consideration of the orders of this Department, by which the benefit of the Resolution of the Financial Department, dated 11th December 1863 authorizing the grant of charitable allowances to peons discharged, on reduction of establishment after 30 years' service has been withheld from Policemen similarly circumstanced.

The Governor General in Council observes that the ruling, of which a re-consideration is suggested by the Home Department, is not a rejection of the claims of members of the Police, but is merely declaratory of the scope of the terms of the original order of 11th December 1863, which applied only to peons who were discharged from employment on a sudden general reduction after 30 years' service.

2. His Excellency in Council is now pleased to authorize the extension of the ruling of the 11th December 1863 to Burkundauzes and other subordinate officers of the old Police not entitled to pensions, who, after 30 years of approved service, have been summarily discharged to make room for a new system, are entitled to compassionate allowance of Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ a month.—*Financial Department, No.* 1298, *dated* 13*th March* 1867.

Financial Department No. 1601, *dated* 31 *March* 1868.

The Government of India is pleased to authorize the grant to members of the old Police, transferred to the Constabulary after a service of 30 years in the old Police, who within a brief period of their transfer, have been discharged either on account of Physical unfitness for further service or in conse-

quence of inability to read and write, of the compassionate allowance which would have been admissible to them if they had been discharged from the old Police instead of being transferred to the Constabulary.

Financial Department, No. 517, *dated* 22*nd January* 1868.

[See *India Gazette*, page 171.]

Secretary of State, No. 455, *dated,* 16*th December* 1867.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter of the 1st October last, No. 217, recommending that in lieu of gratuities at present allowed, moderate compassionate allowances, not exceeding Rupees 4 per mensem, should be conferred upon all servants of Government in the inferior and eligible grades, who may be thrown out of employment on reduction of Establishment after completing thirty years' service.

2. I concur with your Government that servants discharged from no fault of their own, after completing so long a period of service as thirty years, have a claim to liberal treatment, and I therefore sanction the grant to them of compassionate allowances as proposed by you.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

10. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

11. Service as a substitute does not count towads pension.

12. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall preparatory leave be allowed to count as service, if it is granted in addition to leave on Medical Certificate to an officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

13. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade, and on a permanent establishment; but claims barred by this rule will be especially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

14. The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

Suspension to reckon as service qualifying for pension if acquitted and re-employed.—*Financial Department, No.* 3170, *dated* 29*th April* 1859.

Financial Department, dated 5th April 1862.

The Secretary of State has simply extended the Pension Rules in compliance with the recommendation of this Government to the classes of officers noted in the margin* and were not intended to admit to pension, all Uncovenanted Servants of Public Works Department drawing more than 10 Rs. per mensem, nor, indeed, to grant this indulgence in the Public Works Departments, to any classes of servants who are not entitled to it in other Departments.

* Executive and Asst. Executive Officers.
Civil and Sub-Asst. Engineers.
Supervisors and Asst. Supervisors.
Overseers, Asst. and Sub-Asst. Overseers.
Native Agents in the Public Works Department.

Financial Department, dated 7th August 1862.

Where loss of permanent employment is caused by abolition of office, temporary employment on special duty, under the direct orders of Government, should be regarded as continuance of former service and counted towards pension.

No. 194, dated 21st May 1867.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., *Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretry to the Government of Bengal.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 5th April 1867, No. 1491, submitting the recommendation of the Local Government that Lalla Rajaram Roy, who, after being thrown out of employment on abolition of Office, served on a temporary establishment of a certain time, should, under the ruling contained in the orders of the Financial Department, dated 7th August 1862, No. 93G, be allowed to count towards pension the period of his employment on the temporary establishment.

2. The orders referred to prescribe that "where loss of permanent employment is caused by abolition of office, temporary employment on special duty under the direct orders of Government should be regarded as a continuance of former service and counted towards pension." Employment on special duty is the indispensable qualification for securing the benefits of the above quoted order, and the mere fact of appointment to special duty being made by constituted authority other than the Government should not, of course, interfere to prevent the application of the order. It appears, however, that Lalla Rajaram merely filled a temporary office which happened to be vacant, and his re-employment cannot, I am to state, be regarded as carrying with it any benefits beyond immediate pay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the time spent by Government servants of the Public Works Department in superintending, by order of Government Local Works under Road and Ferry Fund Committees, shall count towards pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 3602, *dated 4th September* 1862.

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Service in the Stud Department, in the capacity of a Clerk, may be allowed to count towards a Civil Pension, provided the Clerk be transferred to the Civil Department, or complete his service in it.—*Financial Department, No.* 1178, *dated 6th December* 1861.

Service in an eligible grade, rendered in a Foreign State by parties who on conquest or annexation are employed by Government, count towards pension.—*Financial Department, dated* 30*th August* 1858.

Resolution by the Government of India, extract from the Proceedings in the Financial Department, No. 874, *dated* 31*st October* 1862.

Read again the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, dated 4th January 1831.

The Governor General in Council observes, that under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of 1831, the Head of an Office, when applying for a pension for any of his subordinates, was required to detail the name, age, &c., of the individual, and the various situations he had held, and the total period of his service, and that in a note, to Clause 4 of Rule VIII. it was added.—"If the Officer making the application "shall be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to "supply the whole of the specific information above required, "he shall call upon the individual in whose favor the applica- "tion may be made to furnish a written statement (to be "verified by his oath or solemn declaration, if required) on "such of the points above noticed as may be necessary."

On receipt of such applications for pension in the Financial Department, it has been the practice, in accordance with the orders contained in the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, No. 4, dated 26th January 1848, to call on the Civil Pay Master (formerly Civil Auditor) concerned for a report on the applicant's services.

When the Civil Pay Master's books bear out the applicant's statement, pension is granted under the rules in proportion to the length of service. But if, as often happens, the applicant claims to have rendered long service, than the Civil Pay-Master's books can prove, the practice has been to ask the applicant (through his official superior) to explain the discrepancy. Applicant is often able to give a plausible and sufficiently satisfactory explanation of the discrepancy, and in such cases his explanation is accepted and pension granted. Or frequently applicant submits certificates signed by his official superiors to prove periods of service about which there is a doubt, and these certificates, if they appear genuine, are accepted as proof of applicant's service at the periods to which they refer. But it sometimes happens that the applicant merely reiterates his former statement, or gives some unsatisfactory, explanation of the discrepancy between the Civil Pay Master's books and his statement. In such cases it has been usual to call on the applicant to file an affidavit to the correctness of his statement, and this affidavit has been taken as proof of the correctness of his statement, under the spirit of the rule quoted above.

It is very reasonable, His Excellency in Council observes, that when the Civil Pay Master's Office records have been destroyed by fire (as in the mutiny) the applicant's affidavit, failing other more reliable testimony, should be taken as proof of his statement. If the applicant's statement be correct, it should be susceptible of proof from extent and accessible records; but if such records do not affirm the statement, there is reasonable ground for presuming the statement to be untrue or incorrect. Moreover, there are certain kinds of service (temporary) which do not qualify for pension, so that a man's honest statement of service may be accepted as proof that he is qualified for pension, and yet, had all the facts

been known, the service would have been seen to have been temporary, and no qualification for pension.

His Excellency in Council therefore considers, that the general application of the rule for calling for affidavits is open to abuse, and that practice relative thereto needs to be revised. His Excellency in Council resolves accordingly, that the practice in all such cases shall be as follows :—

An applicant shall be required to state clearly the situations he has filled, and the periods during which he filled them.

The Civil Pay Master shall be required to report whether his Office records bear out applicant's statement. If there be any discrepancy in the statement, the Civil Pay Master shall detail the apparent causes of that discrepancy, for instance ; that the post applicant states, he filled during a certain period is shown by the Civil Pay Master's Registers to have been filled by another man. If the Civil Pay Master's records cannot afford the desired information, reference should be made to the records of the Head of the Office in which applicant states, he served during the period in doubt. Or the applicant shall be required to furnish certificates, such as those, given by an Officer to a subordinate on his leaving an Office, which certificates may, in default of other evidence, be accepted as proof of the service to which they refer, provided, of course, the certificates bear internal evidence of being genuine.

But if the records of the Office in which applicant states, that he served during the period in doubt, do not afford the desired information, or if the applicant cannot produce certificates, such as those given by an Officer to a subordinate on his leaving the Office, every such case shall be decided on its own merits, those cases only being treated specially in which an *affidavit* would be required and accepted *quantum valeat. at one Rupee Stamp paper.—Financial Department, No.* 2036, *dated* 14*th May* 1863.

Financial Department, No. 129, *dated* 10*th November* 1862, *Secretary of State, No.* 160, *dated* 21*th September* 1862.

"That Uncovenanted Officers who are thrown out of employ by the reduction or abolition of establishments, after having served continuously for twenty years or more, may be admitted to pension without being required to produce the usual Medical Certificate of incapacity."

Financial Department, No. 1653, *dated* 23*rd April* 1863.

Service in estates under the Court of Wards, may count towards pension, in cases, in which persons in permanent Government employ at the time of their selection, are chosen for such duties, and on the understanding that Government officers will not in future be appointed to the management of such Estates, if it can be avoided.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2149, *dated* 26*th May* 1863.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 1890.]

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes, that in all cases where the Establishments of Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs are paid not from an office or contract allowance, but from a sanctioned scale of charge which has been fixed by Government, both as to the number of men, and the pay of each, the persons on these Establishments are eligible to pension under the general Rules, if they belong to the classes, whether Nazirs, Mohurrirs, or the like, on more than (10) ten Rupees a month, who are eligible to pension under those Rules.

This decision is equally applicable to all other permanent Civil Establishments, once paid from a contract allowance which are now regulated by a scale of charge that, in all details of numbers and rates, has been fixed by Government.

Service rendered on an Establishment which is or was paid from a contract allowance, does not count towards pension.

Financial Department, No. 3959, *dated* 22*nd August* 1863

The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that officers whose names were struck off the Establishment list before the promulgation of the new Rules, *viz.*, the 8th June 1863, are entitled to receive their pensions according to the old rules.

Financial Department, No. 4068, *dated* 25*th August* 1863.

As periods of absence other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, cannot count towards pension under para 11 of the Pension Rules, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires that Heads of Departments will be careful to cause to be entered in all applications for pensions, and gratuities under those rules, an accurate statement of all the leaves, other than privilege and preparatory leaves, obtained by the applicant during the whole period of his service.

Financial Department, No. 5634, *dated* 16*th November* 1863.

That the full pension authorized under the rules is not to be given to Uncovenanted Officers as a matter of course, but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view, in considering recommendations for pension.

A Break not exceeding 12 months caused by resignation of office, does not affect past service, provided such break took place before 8th June 1863, but if it took place after that date, previous service is forfeited.—*See India Gazette*, page 376, *Secy of State, No.* 208, *dated* 24*th November* 1863.

Breaks caused by the mutiny of 1857, will not bar the previous service, for counting towards pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 2757, *dated* 11*th March* 1861.

Past service is forfeited when an officer, by exceeding leave is declared by the Government to have forfeited his appointment.—*Financial Department, No.* 5701, *dated* 18*th November* 1863.

Service in a temporary Establishment counts for pension, if such Establishment is afterwards made permanent.—*Financial Department,* 14*th February* 1862.

Leave granted to Native Surveyors on half pay during a recess, counts tow ..ds pension—.*Financial Department, dated* 31*st December* 1858.

Service rendered in a Military capacity, does not count in Civil pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 693*A, dated* 12*th December* 1866.

Men transferred after the mutiny to the Police on the reorganization of the Native Army, are permitted to reckon their service in the constabulary.—*G. O. G. G. No.* 400, *dated* 3*rd May* 1861.

The whole period of service, although for a portion of it, salary was paid from Local Funds, reckons towards pension, provided the appointment was made by Government.—*Financial Department, No.* 1979, *dated* 19*th August* 1864.

Occasional service as Section writer does not count as service qualifying for pension.—*Financial Department, No.* 695, *dated* 4*th February* 1864.

Uncovenanted Servants are permitted to add one year to their period of service qualifying for pension, who were com-

posed in the Lucknow Garrison.—*Home Department, dated 19th February* 1859.

Period of suspension reckons as service qualifying for pension, if an officer is acquitted, but if the suspension be awarded as a punishment, such period does not reckon.—*Financial Department, No.* 2528, *dated 26th April* 1865.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 5993, *dated 4th December* 1863

Read Extract, Home Department, No 7030, dated 10th November 1863, regarding the expectation of pensions from Government which Teachers in Grant-in aid Schools in Bengal, have been led to form by a Circular which was issued by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, in August 1858

5 The Governor General in Council considers that the utmost that can be done to protect individuals in this position from the consequences of the mistake into which they have been led by the Education Department, is to suggest to the Government of Bengal that the Director Public Instruction, should offer these persons the option of resuming employment in Government Schools with the understanding, that if they accept it, their service in the aided Schools should be allowed to count towards pension for a period not exceeding 3 years.

Financial Department, No 6287, *dated 14th December* 1863.

European Inspectors who came out to this country as Artificers in the Telegraph Department in the year 1853 and who have lately taken their discharge from the Army may, as a special case, be allowed to count as service for pension, the period passed by them in the Telegraph Department in consideration of their not having served any part of that period on Regimental Duty, but wholly in the Telegraph Department

Financial Department, No. 1060, *dated 26th February* 1864.

Service rendered in the Civil Department, during continuance of a military contract, *i. e.*, without formal discharge of the enlisted man from the Army, cannot count towards Civil pension.

Financial Department, No. 717, *dated* 12*th June* 1865.

The Governor General in Council considers that, when the services of a Medical Officers are lent to a Charitable Dispensary which is wholly maintained by private contributions, the period of such employment should count as qualifying for pension, under the rules of the service to which the Officer belongs.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1852, *Simla, dated the* 16*th August* 1865.

Read endorsement from the Home Department, No. 1749, dated 21st June 1865, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter, with enclosures, from the Director General of Telegraphs in India, soliciting that, the Covenanted Officers of the Telegraph Department who entered the Covenants before the new Pension Rules came into force, may be allowed the privilege granted to Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department, of counting for pension under those Rules, the service rendered before the age of 22.

The Governor General in Council observes, that the order exempting the Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department from the operation of a particular Clause of the new Pension Rules, is no longer in force. In letter No. 84, dated 31st March 1865, it has been decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that Civil Engineers who covenanted to serve the Government in this country at a time when the old Leave and Pension Rules were in force, shall have the option of selecting which Rules they will abide by as regards both leave and pension; but that any Covenanted Civil Engineer so situated having once made his

section, he is not to be permitted to avail himself of any of the advantages of the other Rules.

2. This decision is equally applicable to Covenanted Officers of the Telegraph Department who executed their Covenants before the publication, in June 1863, of the new Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules, and whose expectations of the conditions of the service for Pension and of the Leave Regulations were founded on the Rules then in operation.

Financial Department, No. 3529, *dated 3rd December* 1865

Contributions by the Railway Companies or from any local or special funds, towards the cost of appointments and establishments, which are maintained directly from the General Revenues in numbers and pay which have been fixed by the Government of India, will not in any way prejudice the title to pensions of the individuals employed in such appointments and establishments.

Financial Department No 277, *dated* 14*th January* 1867.

That the officials who have been transferred from the British service to that of the Bhawalpore State, may be admitted to pensions on retirement under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, the Bhawalpore State having debited with a proper proportion of the entire charge for pension. It having understood that the transfers have been officially made, and on public grounds.

Financial Department No 564, *dated* 6*th January* 1867.

When a Government Officer is allowed to enter the service of a Native State for a purpose in which the Government is interested, his service under that State shall count towards pension, whether the proportion of pension calculated according to the period of service in the Native State is chargable to such State or not.

Financial Department, No. 276, dated 22nd January 1868.

The Governor General in Council observes, that under para 11 of Secretary of State's Marine Despatch, No. 55, dated 28th November 1862, regarding the abolition of the Indian Navy, an officer of the Indian Navy in receipt of pension, if taking any appointment under the Indian Government, forfeits pension for the time that he receives salary, if the latter exceed the pension by one-fourth, and that upon ceasing to hold any such appointment, he is entitled to receive his Indian Navy pension, and in addition, the pension, if any, to which he may be entitled under the regulation applicable to his subsequent employment. In the same Despatch of the Secretary of State, it is further ruled that an officer volunteering for service in India, is not to be permitted to commute his pension or any portion of it, for a capital sum whilst so employed; and it is further laid down in the orders of this Department, dated 30th October 1863, No. 5326, that an officer of the Indian Navy if re-employed after having commuted his pension, will be subject to the same deduction from his salary on account of his pension as if he had not commuted it.

Financial Department, No. 59, dated 3rd January 1868.

[See *Calcutta Gazette*, page 39.]

1. To remove certain misapprehensions of the rules for leave of absence and pension to Uncovenanted Servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following orders :—

2. Financial Notification, No. 3031, dated 29th October 1866, promulgated new pension rules for Native Judges. The option of the old pension rules, which is secured by that Notification, to Native Judges who were in the service on 19th October 1866, is not affected by their transfer to Small Cause Court as Judges.

3. New rules for leave of absence and pension for Uncovenanted Servants, generally, were promulgated on 8th June, 1863. An Uncovenanted Servant appointed before that date and whom the Government may consider to be entitled to favourable consideration, is allowed by Financial Notification No, 1349, dated 19th March 1865, to count service towards pension under the old rules, whenever in respect of such reckoning, they may be more beneficial than the new, provided he shall not, at any time, have availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave rules. This proviso does not give any Uncovenanted Servant appointed before 8th June 1863, the option of the old leave rules. Whatever leave he requires must be given under the new rules, but if he desires to retain the benefit conceded in Financial Notification, dated 29th March 1865, he must abstain from availing himself of so much of the advantages of the leave that he may take under the new rules as may be in excess of what he could have had under the old rules.

4. Periods of absence on any leave, except privilege leave and (conditionally) preparatory leave, do not count towards pension. This prohibition is a part of the new pension rules, rather than of the new leave rules, and accordingly all who are debarred from the option of the old pension rule, are also debarred from counting as service periods of absence which, in the new pension rules, are not regarded as service.

Financial Department, No. 3649, *dated* 30*th November* 1864

The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that service under the Mysore Government, of persons, who may be subsequently transferred to the service of the British Government, shall reckon service for pension from the British Government, if passed in grades of equal rank with those which qualify for pension under the rules for Uncovenanted Servants.

Financial Department, No 31, *dated* 11*th January* 1865.

"That members of the several Master Attendant's Departments shall be entitled to pension under rules similar to those applied to the Uncovenanted Service of Government, and that service in those Departments shall count towards pension in case of change to any other Government Office qualifying for pension."

2. The pension will be paid entirely out of Port Funds, when the whole period of service has been rendered on an establishment maintained from such Funds, and the incidence of the charge will be determined on an equitable basis in the case of divided service.

When an Uncovenanted Servant pensioned on reduction of establishment, is subsequently re-employed on a permanent establishment, there can be no objection to his former service being allowed to count towards a higher pension, and that a refund of the pension drawn by him in the interval between the two periods of service, is not necessary, This, of course, does not affect the present rule requiring the refund of gratuity in a similar case.—*Financial Department, No.* 197, *dated* 23*rd May* 1867, *to Accountant-General, Bengal.*

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 1272, *dated* 15*th March* 1865.

Read an Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 1648, dated the 20th ultimo, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of Madras, enquiring whether Clerks employed in the Registration Offices, established under Act XVI. of 1864, will be admitted to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Pension Rules.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the enquiry of the Madras Government shall be answered in the affirmative in respect of those establishments for working Act XVI. of 1864, which have been fixed, both as to strength

and pay, by the Government of India. The mere circumstances of fees which are paid into the Government Treasury being partly appropriated to cover the cost of the Establishments referred to does not disqualify the members thereof, who are serving otherwise in eligible grades, from counting their service towards pension.

2. But as the Establishments in question have been sanctioned only provisionally, and are open to revision, generally, after a year, the privilege now conceded of counting service towards pension, can be enjoyed only by those who may be retained on the final revision, while those who may be discharged on such revision, will be considered to have served on a Temporary Establishment.

3. At the same time, His Excellency in Council, in the Financial Department, is of opinion that all the charges connected with the working of the Registration Act, including pension, should be covered by the fees, which should be fixed at rates sufficient to meet all liabilities. But as it would not be advisable to make this particular class of pensions a separate charge upon an appropriated fund, the fees not required to pay the salaries and contingent expenses should be paid to the general revenue, and the pension should be charged in the usual manner on the grant for superannuations.

Payment of Pension.

16. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the latter date.

17. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Govern-

ment obtained through the Accountant-General, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public Officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the Accountant-General, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, a submit or representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of, transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Commissioners of Revenue are authorized to transfer pensions (other than political) from one district to another or from their own to another Division or any other local Government. The instructions laid down in para 2 of the orders of the Financial Department, dated 15th August 1859, must be carefully observed.—*Financial Department, No.* 358, *dated* 15*th January* 1859.

Pensions and gratuities granted to Public Works Officers will be paid and adjusted in the Civil Department vide Financial Resolution No. 2189, dated 20th April 1865 No. 13208, dated 11th October 1861, Comptroller-General letter No. 711, dated 7th November 1865.

References about pension to be made to the Government of Bengal and not India.—*Financial Department, No.* 1310, *dated* 9*th March* 1864.

Financial Department, Notification vide Calcutta Gazette, dated 23rd February 1856

[*See page No.* 305.]

No application for the payment of arrears of pension due to deceased Pensioners of the Uncovenanted Service will be attended to, unless made within six months from the date of the Pensioner's demise.

Pensions unclaimed for two years will lapse to the State; but this rule is not applicable to Political pensions.—*Financial Department, 10th May* 1861, *C. G. page* 1719 *of November* 1856.

Pensioners should declare at foot of their bills, that they hold no Government employment, but such declaration is not required from pensioners residing in England.—*Financial Department, No.* 13214, *dated 2nd November* 1861, *C. G. page* 1503.

Pensions on re-employment of pensioners merge into salaries, but if the salary of a pensioner equals his pension, he is restricted while employed to his pension only.—*Financial Department, No.* 387, *dated—September* 1861.

This rule is not applicable to parties pensioned on reduction of Establishment. The latter are at liberty to take temporary employment under Government, and to draw both salary and pension up to an amount not exceeding the salary of the appointment they previously held.—*Financial Department, No.* 8451, *dated 4th July* 1861.

Pensions due to applicants dying before their pensions are sanctioned, may be drawn by their legal heirs and representatives, up to the date of demise of the pensioner. —*Financial Department, dated — February* 1861.

Financial Department, No 6407, *dated* 22*nd December* 1863, *to C. P. M., Fort William.*

The rule which prohibits payment of arrears of pension for a period exceeding six months, without the sanction of Government, is confined to Uncovenanted Service Pensions. For other pensions, such as those controlled by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, arrears up to one year are payable under the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, and for periods above a year, under the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

2. You will be good enough to refer for orders all claims for arrears of other than Uncovenanted Service Pensions, which are not payable under the sanction of the above-mentioned authorities, if the arrears be for a longer period than one year. Proofs of identity of the applicant are of course to be obtained by you in all cases.

Financial Department, No. 3558, *dated* 30*th December* 1865.

With reference to the Circular issued by the Government of Bengal to all Commissioners of Revenue, No. 3291, dated 12th September 1865, a copy of which has been forwarded to this Department by the Accountant General Bengal, I am desired to point out that a main object of the mode of paying pensions on "Permanent Payable orders," which has been introduced with the new system of accounts, is to strengthen the checks against fraudulent personation of pensioners by withholding from the pensioner's portion of the Permanent Payable Order some material particular regarding his identification. Consistently with this object, the course prescribed by Government Order of 15th January 1859 should be modified to the extent of requiring the Commissioner of a Division, when ordering the transfer of a pension from one District to another District or Province, to forward a copy of his order, accompanied by the special narrative prescribed by the order

of 1859, to the Local Accountant-General, and at the same time instruct the Collector of the District from which the payment of the pension is to be transferred, to return the counterpart which he holds of the "Permanent Payable Order" and which contains full particulars for the identification of the pensioner, to the Local Accountant-General, who will take steps for the issue of a fresh Permanent Order for the Treasury to which the payment may be transferred.

Political Pensioners proceeding to England, cannot draw their pensions there unless authorized to do so by the Government of India in the Foreign Department.—*Secretary of State No.* 29, *dated* 30*th April* 1866.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to allow Mrs. Ceams and all widows of Uncovenanted Servants of Government, who draw mutiny pensions, to draw half pension after re-marriage.—*Financial Department, dated* 24*th June* 1862.

Gratuity.

Financial Department, No. 1915, *dated* 13*th April* 1864.

Section VI. and Clause I.—On Production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed. I.—under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

Section XV.—When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on Reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting

that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

Financial Department, No. 2474, *dated* 15*th April* 1862.

In the orders of the late Court of Directors published in Financial Notification, No. 50, of the 27th December 1857, it is directed that the amount of a gratuity must be fixed with reference to the salary of an officer at the time of discharge, but, in a resolution passed in this Department on the 8th July 1859, gratuities calculated on their average earnings for the last six months were sanctioned for certain Section writers of the Home Department, whose services were dispensed with. Following this precedent, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the mode of calculation on the present case, and to direct that it may be observed in dealing with all similar applications from Section writers in future.

Financial Department, dated 6th June, 1862, *and No.* 3935, *dated 20th August,* 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following scale for the scale of gratuities prescribed in the orders of the 31st July, 1860.

Three months pay for an officer who has served five years or any longer period less than ten years.

Four months pay for an officer who has served ten years or any longer period less than fifteen years.

Five months pay for an officer who has served fifteen years or any longer period less than twenty years.

Six months pay for an officer who has served twenty years or more.

Government of India, Financial Dept,. No. 3933, *dated* 20*th August* 1863.

That the new Gratuity Rules are applicable only to servants in grades eligible to pensions. To persons belonging to grades which do not qualify for pensions, the old Rules for awarding gratuities are still applicable.—

Cases in which discharged Government Servants may count their services towards Gratuity before the age of 22.

When an Uncovenanted Officer is discharged on reduction of Establishment, the portion of his continuous service which may have been rendered before the age of 22, may count towards gratuity, but not towards pension.

2. In case of discharge for physical unfitness for further service, the service in question is not to count towards gratuity.—*Financial Department, No.* 1653, *dated Simla,* 1*st August* 1864.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 548, *dated* 31*st January* 1865.

Read Endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 73*c*-211, dated 13th January 1865, forwarding a letter from Mr. D'Rozario, expressing his inability to furnish proof of the fact of his appointment in the Bombay Secretariat having been abolished; and soliciting, in the event of his claim to a higher pension being negatived, that he may be allowed a gratuity of 12 months pay, in lieu of the one-third pay pension sanctioned for him.

The Governor General in Council considers that Mr. D'Rozario's claim for a higher pension is untenable, and declines to sanction a commutation of the life pension that has been granted to him for a gratuity of 12 months' pay.

Local Governments are authorized to award gratuities to the families of persons killed in the execution of their duty.—*Financial Department, dated* 11*th September* 1862.

If two appointments are abolished, gratuity is given for both, but it is with-held if one appointment only is abolished. —*Financial Department, dated—January* 1861.

Gratuities are calculated on the salaries received by Uncovenanted Officers at the time of discharge and not on average salaries received by them during last five year's service.—*Financial Department, dated* 27*th December* 1863.

Financial Department, No. 3693, *dated* 30*th December* 1865.

Para 2. In cases where the service has been rendered partly in ineligible and partly in qualifying grades, the gratuity might be given under the old rules for the entire period, but if the superior advantages of the new rules be desired, they can only be availed of for the period of qualifying service, the other term of service as towards gratuity being entirely foregone.

Financial Department, No. 2120, *dated* 30*th August* 1866.

The Governor General in Council is clearly of opinion that the phrase in Section II. Act V. of 1861, stoppages from the pay of Police Officers of the class mentioned in the earlier portion of the Section *viz.*, the class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, in other words, to those Officers whose pay does not exceed Rupees 20 per month; and that it cannot be stretched to embrace all officers below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, any more than it can be held to include the entire Department from the Inspector-General downwards.

Police Superannuation Fund Rules.

Clause. I. Persons affected.

1. These rules are applicable to the following classes of persons.

I. All Police officers paid by Government and drawing not more than Rupees 20 a month.

II. All Police Officers paid by Municipal corporations, but under the control of Government, and drawing not more than 20 Rupees a month.

Clause. II.—Formation of Fund.

2. The Fund shall be formed and kept up by receipts from the following sources.

I. A Deduction of half an anna in the Rupee from the pay of every individual belonging to either of the classes described in clause. I.

II. Fines imposed for neglect or misconduct of Police Officers under Sections 7029 of Act V. of 1861.

III. Fines imposed by Magistrates on drunken persons or persons convicted of assault on Police Officers.

IV. Proceeds of sale of useless or worn out equipments or articles of clothing provided for the use of the Police by the State.

Clause III.—Rules for Deductions, &c.

3. In calculating the sums to be deducted on account of the Fund from the pay of Police Officers concerned, the pay shall be calculated on the foot rate, *i. e.* exclusive of horse-allowance if any. When, as in the case of mounted Police, a consolidated salary is drawn, including both pay, clothing money, and horse-allowance, the foot rates must be found by deducting Rupees 18 from the monthly total drawn in each case.

4. Good conduct or any other personal allowance shall be liable to the deduction, but the fact that its receipt in any case raises the aggregate pay of the individual above 20 shall not exempt him from subscription to the Fund, or entitle him to Uncovenanted Service Pension.

5. Men belonging to either of the classes enumerated in clause I, of these Rules shall, when officiating in grades eligible for Uncovenanted Service Pensions, pay half an anna in the Rupee on the whole amount received by them monthly, while so officiating.

6. In the case of men leaving or entering the force during the month, the deduction shall be either on the pay of the whole month or no part of the month. If enlisted or discharged before the 15th no deduction shall be made. If after the 15th the deduction shall be made on the whole month's pay.

In cases of promotion or reduction in the force during the month, the deduction shall be made on the amount of salary drawn on the last day of the month.

7. For half a Rupee and for every portion of a Rupee above eight annas the full amount of half an anna shall be deducted for every fraction of a Rupee below 8 annas, no deduction shall be made.

Clause IV.—Mode of account.

8. The authorized stoppages on account of the Fund, including fines imposed on Police Officers by their departmental superiors, shall be shown in the Pay abstract, and shall be invariably deducted by the Treasury officer, the net balance only being paid to the District Superintendent.

9. Deductions from the pay of Municipal Police made under these rules shall be made by the District Superintendent

NOTE.—The following items are in no case to be credited to the Police Superannuation Fund

1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.
2. Moveable property of absconded offenders.
3. Goods charged to be stolen or unlawfully obtained when the owner is unknown.
4. Savings from the Police Pay abstract.

at the time of paying the men, and shall be remitted by him to the local Treasury.

10. In the case of fines passed on Police by a departmental superior, where an appeal is allowed, the District Superintendent will await the prior orders of the Inspector-General before making the deduction in the Pay Abstract.

11. It shall be the duty of the Court-Inspector or Sub-Inspector to keep for each Magisterial Officer a Register of all fines imposed on Police Officers under Section 29 of Act V. of 1861, or on drunken persons, or those convicted of assaulting the Police, and all such sums shall when realized, and after the dismissal of any appeal, or the expiration of the period for making such appeal, without any appeal having been made, be remitted by the Magistrate to the local treasury.

12. The Magistrate shall, at the close of each month, furnish the District Superintendent with an abstract from the Registers shewing the full amount of his remittances on this account during the month.

13. All sums remitted under any of the above heads, whether by the Magistrate or the District Superintendent, shall be credited by the Treasury Officer in his monthly Cash Account under the head of "Police Superannuation Fund" and an abstract of the entire monthly credits shall be furnished monthly by the Accountant-General of Bengal to the Inspector-General of Police.

14. A combined account of receipts and charges will be furnished half-yearly by the Accountant-General to the Bengal Secretariat for the information of the Lieutenant Governor and publication in the Calcutta Gazette.*

Under these arrangement the remittance of stoppages and other realizations of the income of the Fund from one treasury to another or the Inspector General of Police, by means of transfer receipts, will be unnecessary, and such remittance are strictly prohibited

15. When the subscriptions to, and other receipts of the Fund are credited in the Accounts of the different treasuries they will become a book debt due by Government to the Fund and bearing interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The interest on the monthly balances will be carried yearly to credit of the Fund by the Comptroller-General, who will render half-yearly accounts to this Government for its information and orders and for publication in the Calcutta Gazette.

16. No charges are to be made on the Fund without the previous sanction of Government.

17. Government however, does not guarantee the Fund.

Clause V.—Service entitling to Pension, &c.

18. District Superintendents shall enter in column IV, of the Long Roll Book Appendix No. 1 part III. of the manual, a detail of the services of all the persons included and described in clause I, of these Rules, in order that when it is proposed to confer pension or gratuity on any of such, there may be no doubt as to the validity or otherwise of the claim.

19. The following are the kinds of service entitling to pension from the Police Superannuation Fund.

I. Service wholly in the grades described in clause I, of these Rules.

II. Service partly in any grade of the Uncovenanted Service eligible to pension and afterwards in the grades described in clause, I.

III. Service partly in the Army or in Military Police Battalions and afterwards in the grades as above, provided always that the applicant, at the time of being transferred from the Army or Military Police Battalions, was in full possession of his right to pension in those Departments.

(*a*). Discharged Police Officers, allowed to reckon their past service towards pension provided their re-enlistment takes place whithin 12 months from date of discharge; but in case of dismissal for misconduct, past service is forfeited.—*Financial Department, No.* 1900, *dated* 13*th April* 1867.

20. Men belonging to either of the classes described in clause I, on passing into any other grade or Department drawing pensions under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, shall count towards pension all and any of the kinds of service described in Rule 19.

21. In the case of individuals promoted in the Police to salaries exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem, and of those passing out of the Department under Rule 20, the Police Superannuation Fund shall be allowed the benefit of all prior subscriptions of men so promoted, while their pensions will be paid from the General Revenue.

22. The Police Superannuation Fund shall, on the other hand, pay the pension of all members of the Force who may at time of discharge be receiving not more than Rs. 20 a month, although part of the service in respect of which pensions are granted may have been rendered in appointments unconnected with the Police, but eligible to pension.

23. In the case of men whose service has been of the 3rd kind under Rule 19, Government will aid the Superannuation Fund by paying a quota of their pensions as they become due, the payment being regulated proportionately to the periods of each pensioners Military Service and of his service as a subscriber to the Fund.

Members of the Calcutta Police Force, who were in eligible grades before the formation of the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund, are not disqualified from reckoning their past service towards pension from that Fund.—*Financial Department, No.* 1730, *dated* 30 *March* 1867.

24. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of all benefits from the Fund, and no subscribers so dismissed shall be able to claim refund of deductions made from his pay on account of the Fund during his service.

25. Service as a substitute shall not count towards pension.

26. Periods of service before the age of twenty, and absence for an aggregate period of more than one year in 15, or of two years in 30, on any kind of leave other than privilege leave, shall not count towards pension.

27. The whole of the service for which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent establishment, but claims barred by this Rule will be specially considered if promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or good conduct.

28. The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of Service is to be taken into account.

Clause VI.—Scale of Pensions and Gratuities.

29. On production by an applicant of such medical certificate as shall satisfy the Government of his incapacity to serve longer in the force he may be allowed.

1st After 3 years service and up to 15, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of actual service.

2nd After 15 years service a pension amounting to one fourth of his average salary and good 'conduct' allowance during the five previous years.

3rd. After 20 years service a pension amounting to one third of his average salary and good conduct allowance during the five previous years.

4th. After 25 years service a pension amounting to one-half of his average salary and good conduct allowance during the five previous years.

30. After 30 years service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for 25 years service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, effecient discharge of duty for 30 years, is termed a good service pension.

N. B.—Men of the Calcutta Police Force who are not entitled to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, are entilled to pension from the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund, at one-third of their last five years average salary after 15 years ; and one-half after 20 years service.——*Bengal Government, No.* 2179, *dated* 8*th April* 1867.

Members of the Suburban Police Force, are like members of the Calcutta Police Force are not entilled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, bound to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund under the provision of Act II of 1866, and are entitled to pension from that fund. *Bengal Government, No.* 5615, *dated* 17*th October* 1867.

31. The foregoing scale of pensions and gratuities is applicable also without the production of a medical certificate in the case of officers discharged on a reduction of establishment.

32. A Police Officer disqualified for further service by injuries received in the execution of his duty, shall receive such pension not exceeding one-half of his average pay and good conduct allowance during the five previous years or such gratuity as Government may think fit. If in any case his service has not extended to five years, his claim shall be specially considered with reference to the circumstances of the case.

33. In no case shall a pension be granted from the fund exceeding Rs. 10_ a month, whatever may have been the average amount of salary and allowances during the last five years of the pensioners service.

Clause VII.—Application for pension. &c.

34. All applications under these rules for pensions or gratuities must be submitted in writing to the Superintendent of the District in which the applicant may be employed. The District Superintendent shall certify to the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant.

35. Every application shall be accompanied by a register in form A and B.

36. In cases of other than a good service pension, every application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service and the cause thereof, and that it has not been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

37. Applicants for a superannuation allowance other than a good conduct pension must be examined by a Military Invaliding Committee. It is optional, however, with Government to accept the certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a special Invaliding Committee if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is usually assembled.

38. The application, with the register duly filled up by the District Superintendent, in addition to a medical certificate (where such is necessary) and the certificate of the character, conduct and past services of the applicant, shall be forwarded by the district Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Police, who, if he approves of the application, will submit it, through the Accountant-General for the orders of Goverment.

Clause VIII.—Payment of pension. &c.

39. Upon the allotment of a pension or gratuity, the usual note or certificate will be issued by Government, upon which the Collector or other Treasury Officer will pay the amount, charging it to the Superannuation Fund and forwarding the payee's bill and receipt to the Accountant-General, who after audit, will include the amount in the half-yearly accounts to be rendered by him to Government under rule 14.

40. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the establishment or from that of his application, whichever may be the latter date.

41. No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months without the express sanction of Government obtained through Accountant-General, unless the cause of the suspension of Payment shall have been the neglect, order or act of some Public Officer and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the Accountant-General, on reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing the arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for orders of Government, as he shall think proper.

42. When an officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of establishment, the amount will not be given him in one sum but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed has expired, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity at once or by instalments and thereby recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him at once.—*Ben. Govt., No.* 2209, *dated* 8*th June* 1867.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 966, *dated* 18th *July* 1864.

Read Extract from the Home Department, No. 2847, of the 16th April 1864 forwarding, for consideration and orders, certain original papers regarding pensions to Municipal Police.

The questions submitted in the papers above referred to are whether members of Municipal Police Forces should be allowed pensions, and if so, at whose cost, and according to what rules.

2. The Police of Presidency Towns are not now in question, as for the most part pensions are provided for them from special Funds under special Acts.

3. With respect to the Police of other Towns, His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes, that where the Police of a Town is wholly supported by, and under the control of a Municipality, no pension can be allowed to the Force from either Imperial Revenues, or a Police Superannuation Fund; but that, wherever the Government is so much interested in the efficiency of Municipal Police as to undertake its organization and control, in connection with, and auxiliary to the Constabulary, the responsibility connected with both the pay and the pensions of such Municipal Police must rest with the Government, the Police cess going to relieve the Government as far as may be.

4. Pensions to worn out or disabled men are necessary for the efficiency of every Police Force, and there is no reason why any distinction should be made in the conditions of pension between the Constabulary and the Municipal Police.

5. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to rule, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, that members of every Municipal Police Force under Government control, who receive Rupees 20 per mensem or less, shall contribute to the Police Superannuation Fund of the Government or Administration by which the Force is controlled, and shall receive the same pensions from that Fund as the Constabulary; and that those whose salaries exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, shall receive pensions from the Government under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

6. The charge for the pensions of those who receive less than Rupees 20 per mensem, will thus be defrayed from the

respective Funds, while the charge for the pensions of those who receive more than Rupees 20 per mensem will form part of the cost of the Municipal Police, which will be divided between the Municipalities and the Government, in such proportions as may be hereafter determined.

Financial Department, No 1232, *dated 7th March* 1864

Four questions are embraced in this correspondence, viz :—

I. What classes in the Police should receive pension under the general Rules for Uncovenanted Servants, and what other classes in the Force should subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund!

II. Whether a Police Officer, on advancement to a grade in which he becomes eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, should count towards pension, his service in grades in which he subscribed to the Superannuation Fund ?

III. How pensions granted for mixed service of the above character should be adjusted in account, between the general Revenues from which Uncovenanted Service Pensions are paid, and the Police Superannuation Funds ?

IV. What conditions should be laid down for pensions from the Police Superannuation Fund ?

2 By the orders issued on the 11th December 1862, and the 28th April and 1st August 1863, it was decided that Officers of Police down to the grade of Inspectors, as also Sub-Inspectors, should receive pensions from the State, under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and that all others should subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund. In as much, however, as the grade of Sub-Inspector of Police is peculiar, under that designation, to the Bengal Police, difficulty has been experienced in admitting to the same benefit those occupying a like position, but under a different title, in the Police of other Provinces. These latter claims cannot be adjusted by simply admitting to the benefits of the Uncov-

enanted Service Pension Rules, the classes in other Police Forces which are of corresponding rank to that of Sub-Inspector in the Bengal Police, because these classes are not always designated alike, nor where the designation is the same, are the duties alike in every particular.

3. But, besides the difficulty above noticed, there is the additional question of determining the principle on which the adjustment should be made of the claims of individuals to pensions under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, who have passed a portion of their service in the lower grades which are only eligible to pension from the PoliceSuperannuation Fund.

4. It is evident, on reconsideration, that only the most simple rules on this subject will work ; and at the same time it is very necessary to maintain the integrity of the Police Superannuation Funds by not expecting too much from them, as for example, the refund of past subscriptions of individuals who may be promoted to grades in which they become eligible to pension.

5. The Governor General in council is pleased, accordingly, to direct that a money limit, rather than a departmental grade, be adopted for distinguishing the Police Officers who may be pensioned under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and from the Police Superannuation Fund, respectively; and that, in this view, all Officers of Police Forces organized under Act V. of 1861, or Act XXIV. of 1859, who receive more than 20 Rupees a month, shall be eligible to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, and shall count towards pension under those Rules the time served in eligible grades, or as members of a Police Superannuation Fund, while all others in those Forces shall be required to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund.

6. It is not advisable to attempt any adjustment of account between the general Revenues and the Police Superannuation Funds, on account of individuals who may

be promoted in the Police, to salaries exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem. The Police Superannuation Funds will be allowed the benefit of the subscriptions of the men so promoted, while their pension will be charged to the general Revenues. On the other hand, the Funds will pay the pensions of all members of a Police Force who at the time of discharge, may be receiving not more than Rupees (20) twenty per mensem, although part of the service, in respect of which the pensions are granted from the Funds, may have been rendered in appointments unconnected with the Police, but eligible to pension.

7. In cases under the Resolution of 11th December 1862, the Government will aid the Superannuation Funds by grants on account of pensions given to men whose time for pension had been served partly as Soldiers, and partly as Policemen.

8. Pensions, whether granted under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, or from the Police Superannuation Funds, will be given with reference to the entire period of service, whether passed wholly in the Constabulary, in grades above or below Rupees 20 per month, or partly in the old Police in grades which were eligible to pension, or partly in the Army, provided in the last mentioned case, the men were entitled, under any rule or special orders, to reckon their previous Military service, on their transfer to the Police.

9. The actual rates of stoppage for the Police Superannuation Fund, and the periods of service which qualify for pensions from that Fund, of half pay, one-third pay, or other rate, are not fully known to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, and it is desirable that the Regulations, on these points, which have been framed by the Local Governments under Act V. of 1861, and by the Madras Government under Act XXIV. of 1859, may be considered, in the first instance, in the Home Department.

Resolution by the Government of India Financial Department, No. 308, dated 24th January 1865.

Read again the Resolution No. 1232, passed in this Department, on the 7th March 1864, deciding that all the officers of Police Force organised under act VI. of 1861, whose salaries exceed Rupees 20 per mensem, shall be eligible to pensions from the general Revenues under the pension Rules for the Uncovenanted Service; and that all Officers whose salaries donot exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, subscribe for pensions to the Police Superannuation Funds,

Read the under-metioned papers :—

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 2403, dated the 29th August 1864, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proposing that, in determining whether, under the order above abstracted, a Police Officer should be pensioned from the general Revenues or from the Police Superannuation Fund; as well as, in calculating the amount of his pension, the term salary should be understood to mean both salary and horse allowance

Letter from the Officiating Civil Pay Master, Bombay, No. 1380, dated the 1st October 1864, reporting that the order abstracted above is understood to apply to Officers of the Foot Police only, and enquiring what money limit should be adopted in determining the eligibility to pension, from the general Revenues or the Police Superannuation Funds, of Officers of the Mounted Police.

After a careful consideration of the above-mentioned papers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that, in applying the order of the 7th March 1864 to the Mounted Police, pensions, whether from the Superannuation Fund or from the general Revenues, shall be reckoned on the Foot rate, *i. e.*, exclusive of horse allowance, for both Mounted and Foot Police.

2. This renders it necessary that in the several Police Forces in the Bengal Presidency, in which the pay of grades above that of Constable includes provision for the keep of a horse, the sum which is regarded as horse allowance should be specified in the cases where it is not so distinguished already, and the Home Department is requested to issue the necessary instructions on this point.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 546, dated, 30th May, 1865

Read an endorsement by the Home Department, No 516, dated 20th May 1865 forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of the Punjab, proposing, with a veiw to allow members of the Police Force to reckon as service qualifying for pension from the Police Superannuation Fund, the periods of service which, under the operation of the rules, would be lost owing to want of continuity in the term of service that the Inspector General may be authorized to grant leave *without pay* to members of the Force for such periods as he may deem advisable, where sufficient reason for the indulgence can be shown, the break thus occurring would not then prejudice the claim to pension beyond necessitating the exclusion of the period of absence from the term of service performed.

In approving the course proposed, the Governor General in Council observes that the local Governments are competent under the Police Act V. of 1861, to laydown Absentee Rules for Police Officers subject to the Police Superannuation Fund.

2. In respect to the instance reported by the Inspector General of Police, of a Police Officer having been discharged in 1863, as unfit for service, and as entitled to pension from his unfitness having been caused by an injury received on duty, while in the beginning of 1865, the man, having recovered from the injury was re-enrolled, it appears to His Excellency in council that this instance seems to indicate that men may be transferred to the pension list from the Police on less rigid proofs of permanent unfitness for duty than are required in the Army, whereby the Pension List may be unduly burdened. Hence the Governor General in Council desires to be informed of the precise rules in the Punjab Police, for ascertaining the physical unfitness of men who apply for pension from the Police Superannuation Fund.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES.

Class of Officer.	Mileage. By Road.	Mileage. By Rail.	Allowance by Steamer. Sea-going vessels.	Allowance by Steamer. Inland or River Steamer.	Haltage.	Daily allowance.	Remarks.
Uncovenanted Officers may draw travelling allowance at their option, either by the distance, or by the number of days.—*Financial Department, No. 39G, dated 16th December* 1862 ..	0 4 0		Uncovenanted Officers of higher rank will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, in cases, in which they receive travelling allowance if proceeding on duty by land. For every Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, will be entitled free passage, the entire charge for a 1st class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such Officer either the full or a half rate of table money for the number of days occupied in the passage according as his salary may, or may not exceed Rs. 600, a month. The full rate of table money shall be reckoned at Rs. 8, a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at Rs. 4, a day, where it is exclusive of charge for wine, beer, spirits and Soda water.—*Financial Department, No.* 1467, *dated* 23*rd July* 1866. Whenever any servant not in the Public Service is appointed by the Government of India, or a Local Government to an Office which he cannot join ex-	In order that the bills for travelling allowances may admit of, being checked, it is necessary that the officers should specify the names of the places at which halts were made during the period for which the bill is drawn, and the number of days spent at each place of halting, and the distance the several halting places may be one from the other. This information	Three rupees.	Three servants are allowed to Officers, whose salaries amount to, or exceed, and two servants to those whose salaries are less than Rs. 1,000, per mensem.—*Fin. Department, No.* 1295, *dated* 10*th July* 1867.
Not allowed who are removed from one place to another on promotion or at their own request.—*Financial Department No.* 5093, *dated* 10*th September* 1858 ..							
Not allowed when does not proceed to a greater distance than 5 miles from his ordinary residence.—*Financial Department, No.* 615, *dated* 20*th January* 1861 ...							When entitled to 8 annas a mile by Dâk, will charge 3 annas a mile, when travelling by Rail, when not entitled to 8 annas then Railway charge will be one and half anna a mile.—*Government of Bengal, No.* 2583, *dated* 6*th August* 1856.
After throwing out of employment owing to reduction of establishment proceed to join any fresh							

appointment should be allowed travelling allowance at the usual rates.—*Financial Department, No* 14206. *dated* 26*th November* 1861							cept by sea, he will be allowed passage at the Government expense subject to the usual deductions on account of table money.—*Financial Department, No* 401, *dated* 24*th January* 1867	may be given in a memo at foot of the bill.—*Finl Department, No.* 1259, *dated* 20*th March* 1857
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and all other Officers, who ordinarily receive 4 annas, are allowed 8 annas a mile for each standard, when proceeding to pass examinations at a distance from their Stations —*Bengal Government, dated* 6*th July* 1860.								Dy. Collectors should be placed on the same footing as settlement officers 1st month full rate at one spot. After that half rates, ceases altogether at the end of three.—*Bgl Government, No.* 4417, *dated* 25*th Nob.* 1863.
When located at Sudder Stations or in charge of Sub-Divisions.—*Bengal Govt , No* 65, *dated* 11*th January* 1859	0	4	0					3 Rupees per diem.
When an Officer being deputed to a Sub-Division not provided with a public residence.—*Government of Bengal No* 1451, *dated* 4*th March* 1864								1st three months 3 or 5 Rupees per diem and nothing else. After three

Class of Officer.	Mileage.				Allowance by Steamer.		Haltage.	Daily allowance.	Remarks.
	By Road.		By Rail.		Sea going vessels.	Inland or River Steamer.			
							months a fixed allowance of Rupees 50 per month, as compensation for the absence of a house.		
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of all grades.—*Financial Department, No.* 353G, *dated* 30*th August* 1862...	0	4	0					3 Rupees per diem.	This allowance is drawn, when attending agricultural exhibitions.—*Bengal Govt., No.* 2594, *dated* 21*st May* 1866.
When deputed from a distance to take charge of a Magistrate's Office.—*Bengal Govt., dated* 7*th October* 1853 ...	0	8	0						
Principal Judges of Small Cause Courts when visiting Subordinate Courts. *Financial Department, No.* 938G, *dated* 12*th November* 1862 ...	0	8	0				5 rupees per diem.		
Judges of the Small Cause Courts when required to perform the duties of two Courts and when proceeding from one Court to another.—*Financial Dept., No.* 2284, *dated* 6*th September* 1862	0	8	0						

Judges of Small Cause Courts and Uncovenanted Judges such as Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiff.—*Govt. of Bengal, dated 10th July 1863, See Calcutta Gazette page* 2112 ...	0	4	0	0	3	0			3 Rupees per diem.	Uncovd. Judges are not entitled to 3-10th.—*See Beng. Govt. letter No. 945, dated 4th May* 1860.
Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors, Additional Inspectors of Schools in Bengal, Inspector of Indegenous Schools in Rajshahye.—*Financial Department. No. 862, d. 7th June* 1866 *and dated 18th May* 1855.	0	8	0	0	3	0		4 rupees per day, which will not exceed Rs. 50, for each halt.		Officers of the Education Department in Bengal, when undergoing examinations in the Colloquial Vernacular of the districts are entitled to travelling allowance at the usual mile age rate.—*Financial Dept, No. 914, dated 14th March* 1863.
Dy. Inspector of Schools when absent from Head Quarters on duty.—*Fin. Dept., dated 21st May* 1861	0	4	0					1 rupee per diem.		
Dy. Commissioners drawing less than Rs. 23,000, per annum, and Assistant Commissioners down to Rs. 400, when employed in the interior of their districts.—*Financial Dept., No. 353G, dated 30th August* 1862 *and No. 208, dated 13th June* 1855 ...	0	8	0					5 rupees per diem.		The fellwing Deputy Comissioners draw at Rs. 250, a month, while out on circuit duty.—*Financial Department, No. 1548, dated 29th March* 1866.

Class of Officer.	Mileage.						Allowance by Steamer.		Haltage.	Daily allowance.	Remarks.
	By Road.			By Rail.			Sea going vessels.	Inland or River Steamer.			
Asst. Commissioners drawing less than Rs. 400, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Assistant Commissioners in the Non-Regulation districts.—*Bengal Government, No.* 510, *dated* 20*th March* 1860 ..	0	4	0						3 rupees per diem.		1 Sonthal pergunnahs 2 Kamroop. 3 Luckimpore. 4 Nowgong. 5 Seebsaugur. 6 Samoogooting 150₹ month. —*Finl. Dept., No.* 1169, *d.* 24*th November* 1866. 7 Assistant Commissioner Garrow Hills 150₹ month.
Personal Assistant Commissioner of Assam, Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam.—*Fin. Dept., No.* 1159, *d.* 3*rd July* 1865, *and No.* 1591, *dated* 30*th March* 1865...	0	8	0						5 rupees per diem.		
Commissiner of Sunderbuns.—*Bengal Government No.* 257, *dated* 16*th February* 1857 ...									Rs. 5, a day in addition to boat allowance at Rs. 100 per month.		

Deputy Inspector General of Police District Superintendent of Police Assistant Ditto, Below Assistant Superintendent of Police—*Finl Dept, No 201G, dated 8th January* 1863.	0	8	0	0	3	0	Daily allowances shall only be drawn during a march or while under canvas A halt in camp of more than one week, shall entail the reduction by one half, when the halt exceeds a fortnight the allowance shall altogether cease			6 Rs per day 5 ,, ditto 4 ,, ditto	Mileage allowances are drawn when a greater distance than 20 miles a day is travelled
	Actual expenses										
Uncovenanted Officers in the Financial Department—*Financial Dept, No* 5166, *dated* 16*th October* 1863	0	8	0	0	3	0			5 rupees per diem		
Uncovenanted Officers in charge of Survey parties while in the field Civil Assistants of the 1st class	0	8	0	0	3	0	Free passage with 1st class accommodation less deduction of Rs 4 a day for table money from Surveyors	Free passage with 1st class accommodation less deduction of Rs 4 a day on account of table money, from Surveyors,		5 Rs ₱ diem. 4 ,, ditto 3 ,, ditto	

N B—Police Officers draw travelling allowance, for attending at Fairs, Exhibition, Durbars &c—*Financial Department, No* 2778, *dated* 26*th September* 1867

Class of Officer.	Mileage.						Allowance by Steamer.		Haltage.	Daily allowance.	Remarks.
	By Road.			By Rail.			Sea going vessels.	Inland or River steamer.			
Other Civil Assistants and all Sub-Assistants. Civil Assistants 2nd grade and Sub-Assistants ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	With 2nd class accommodation less deduction of Rs. 8, a day from Officers whose salaries exceed Rs. 1,000, a month and Rs. 4, a day from other Surveyors Assistant Surveyors and Civil Assistants 1st class. Those of lower grades are exempted from deduction.	Assistant Surveyors and Civil Assistants 1st class Rs. 2, a day other grades of Civil Assistants and Sub-Assistants if receiving Rs. 300, and upwards 1-8-0 a day if receiving less than Rs. 300, Rupee 1, a day.			*Financial Department No. 3422 dated 24th October 1867.*
Sub-Surveyors on Rs. 50, a month and upwards ...	0	2	0	0	1	0					Tour allowance granted at the following scale to the Ministerial Establishment of the Government of India, at Simla.
All other Sub-Surveyors and Native Subordinates.				Actual cost of 3rd classfares.							I. For single men whose expenses are confined to Simlah, while there, free quarters only.
Native Surveyors of the G. T. Survey ...									20 rupees per month.		
Native Surveyors of the Revenue Survey and all other Subordinates.—*Financial Department, No. 704, dated 22nd February 1866, & No. 2835, dated 23rd October 1866.*									three-tenth of their salary.		II. For single or married men who maintain separate establishments in Calcutta for families left behind, free quarters with the addition of table money at Rs. 50 per month.
Conservator of Forest ... Deputy ditto ... Assistant ditto ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	Actual passage less deduction on account of table money.	Actual passage money less deduction on account of table money.			
Persons of Inferior grade.—*Financial Department, No. 2896, dated 10th October 1864* ...	0	0	0	0	1	6			four-tenths of fixed salaries.		

Telegraphs.									
Superintendents ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	Free passage less deduction of table money.	Free passage less deduction of table money.	6 Rs. ₱ diem.
Assistant ditto ...	0	0	0	0	3	0	...	...	5 ,, ,,
Inspector of 2nd grade and all higher grades of Upper Subordinates ...	0	5	0	0	1	6	Telegrah Officers travelling on duty by river steamers should, according to their standing, be put on the footing of Officers or Clerks generally, when travelling in the same manner.—In the Irrawaddy, the gross rate of table money payable to the commander, an a the deductions from passengers, are at the same rate as on sea going Vessels, but on the Ganges and Indus lower rates of table money prevail."—*Financial Department No. 807, dated 13th February* 1860.		
Inspectors 3rd grade ...	0	2	0	0	1	6			
Sub-Inspectors ...	0	1	0	0	0	6			
All Departmental Public servants will be allowed an addition of 30 per cent. to their salaries when travelling under Superintendent's order.									
Clerks drawing Rs. 50, a month, and upwards ...				0	1	6			
Clerks drawing less than Rs. 50, a month, and Office servants.—*Financial Department, No. 3133, dated 31st October* 1865, *and No. 1597, dated 22nd March* 1867 ...				double class.	3rd				

III. For men who bring up families to simla, and who do not therefore, obtain free quarters, the rate of tour allowance heretofore granted, limited however to a maximum of Rupees 150 per mensem,

(*a*). Salaries above 200½ not exceeding 200 between 200 and 100½ not exceeding 266 less than 100 double pay not exceeding 150.

IV. Families of Assistants cannot be allowed free quarters, but if, on an exceptional cases, they are permitted to reside in buildings rented by Government, all money allowance shall cease.

V. assistants who, under the foregoing regulations, have a

Class of Officer.	Mileage.						Allowance by Steamer.		Haltage.	Daily allowance.	Remarks.
	By Road.			By Rail.			Sea going vessel.	Inland or River Steamer.			
Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of the Geological Survey.—*Financial Department. No.* 1508, *dated* 23*rd March* 1865				Actual fare.					Rs. 100 a month and Rs. 30, a month horse allowance.	5 rupees. 4 ,,	title to free quarters may not be provided, and who are on this account specially permitted to make private arrangements for lodging, may be allowed the value in money of free quarters, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. On their substantive salary, but in no case shall such allowance, in addition to table money, when given, be in excess of the allowance hitherto drawn, or of the maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem.
Sub-Deputy Opium Agents. *Financial Dept, dated* 31*st December* 1852 ...	0	8	0							5 Rs. a day	
Post Master General.—*Financial Department, No.* 2805, *dted* 5*th August* 1854 ..										10 ,, ,,	
Inspecting Post Masters when required to travel rapidly.—*Financial Department, No.* 1622, *dated* 4*th March* 1859 ...	0	4	0							1 rupee.	
Inpecting Post Master of Assam.—*Financial Department, dated* 24*th March* 1865										5 rupees.	

Inspecting Post Master in the Railway Line or Mail Superintendent Director General—No 2120, dated 14th February 1860	Free pass.					3 ,,	
Ministerial Officers, accompanying their superiors on duty, draw travelling allowance *Bengal Govt dated 22nd May* 1860, *Home Department, dated 19th July* 1845	0	4	0	0	1	6	three-tenth
Uncovenanted Officers drawing less than Rs 100, a month, when transferred from one appointment to another, are placed in the same footing as regards travelling allowances as those on Rs 100 a month —*Financial Department, 14th August* 1863							